

34/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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17798933 PMID: 15881006

Cerebrospinal echinococcosis: serodiagnosis using different hydatid cyst fluid antigens.

El-Arousy Maha H; Ismail Soheir A
Department of Medical Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo
University, Cairo, Egypt.

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology (Egypt) Apr 2005, 35
(1) p193-204, ISSN 0253-5890 Journal Code: 8102141

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: In Process

Cerebrospinal hydatid disease diagnosis may impose some problems, as **ultrasonography** is not applicable and serology may not detect the low antibody titre often associated with...

... Egl used for the CIEP and the crude commercial antigen of the IHAT, all gave **lower sensitivities** than the former two antigens, yet their specificities amounted to 100%. In conclusion, for diagnosis...

... is relatively easily prepared from available resources to be supplemented with radio-imaging techniques especially **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** and/or MR spectroscopy, the latter being very helpful in clearly differentiating various types of...

34/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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16524403 PMID: 15666022

[Comparison of imaging methods for diagnosis of renal tumors and their calcifications]

Comparacao dos metodos de imagem no diagnostico dos tumores renais e calcificacoes nestas neoplasias.

Ribeiro Sergio Marrone; Ajzen Sergio Aron; Trindade Jose Carlos Souza
Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao
Paulo, SP. sribeiro@fmb.unesp.br

Revista da Associacao Medica Brasileira (1992) (Brazil) Oct-Dec 2004,
50 (4) p403-12, ISSN 0104-4230 Journal Code: 9308586

Publishing Model Print-Electronic

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: PORTUGUESE

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: In Process

... prospective study on 31 patients with solid or complex masses by submitting them to Abdominal **Ultrasonography** (US), Doppler **Ultrasonography** of the renal mass (US Dop), Computed Tomography (CT), and **Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)**. RESULTS: We found 28 patients with malignant and three with benign masses. Of the 28...

...and CT. Benign and malignant masses appeared as described in literature, with US, CT and **MRI** showing high sensitivity and specificity in renal tumor diagnosis. The exception was US Dop where we obtained **lower sensitivity** for the characterization of malignant tumor flow.

CONCLUSIONS: In this series we were surprised to...

34/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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15060237 PMID: 14612826
Real-time contrast-enhanced ultrasound of the spleen: examination technique and preliminary clinical experience.
Catalano Orlando; Lobianco Roberto; Sandomenico Fabio; D'Elia Gesualdo; Siani Alfredo
Dipartimento di Diagnostica per Immagini e Radiologia Interventistica, ASL NA2, Servizio di Radiologia, Ospedale S. Maria delle Grazie, Pozzuoli (Napoli), Italy. orlandcat@tin.it
La Radiologia medica (Italy) Oct 2003, 106 (4) p338-56, ISSN 0033-8362 Journal Code: 0177625
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH, ITALIAN
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... lesions (8 cases); contrast-enhanced US results were correlated with those of CT (8 cases), **MRI** (2 cases), ultrasound follow-up (8 cases), biopsy (2 cases) or splenectomy (1 case). After...

... in patients studied for Hodgkin's disease and splenic focal lesions. Baseline ultrasound had a **lower sensitivity** (23 lesions). Lesion extension shown by contrast-enhanced sonography was equivalent to that provided by...

... will be possible to reduce the use of more complex technologies such as CT and **MRI**.

Descriptors: *Contrast Media; *Splenic Diseases-- **ultrasonography** --US; Adolescent; Adult; Aged; Child; Child, Preschool; Humans; Middle Aged; Spleen--injuries--IN; Spleen-- **ultrasonography** --US; Time Factors

34/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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15023649 PMID: 14567906
The effectiveness of diagnostic tests for the assessment of shoulder pain due to soft tissue disorders: a systematic review.
Dinnes J; Loveman E; McIntyre L; Waugh N
Southampton Health Technology Assessments Centre, University of Southampton, UK.
Health technology assessment (Winchester, England) (England) 2003, 7 (29) pii, 1-166, ISSN 1366-5278 Journal Code: 9706284
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Review
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... sources including general medical databases. REVIEW METHODS: Studies were identified that evaluated clinical examination, ultrasound, **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)**, or **magnetic resonance** arthrography

(MRA) in patients suspected of having soft tissue shoulder disorders. Outcomes assessed were clinical...

... and found to be most accurate when used for the detection of full-thickness tears; **sensitivity** was **lower** for detection of partial-thickness tears. For **MRI**, 29 cohort studies were included. For full-thickness tears, overall pooled sensitivities and specificities were ...

... not statistically heterogeneous; however for the detection of partial-thickness rotator cuff tears, the pooled **sensitivity** estimate was much **lower**. The results from six MRA studies suggested that it may be very accurate for detection...

... by specialists can rule out the presence of a rotator cuff tear, and that either **MRI** or ultrasound could equally be used for detection of full-thickness rotator cuff tears, although...

...shoulder pain in primary care and a prospective cohort study of clinical examination, ultrasound and **MRI**, alone and/or in combination.

; Arthrography; Cost-Benefit Analysis; Diagnosis, Differential; Humans; **Magnetic Resonance** Angiography; **Magnetic Resonance Imaging**; Predictive Value of Tests; Rotator Cuff-- **ultrasonography** --US; Sensitivity and Specificity; Shoulder Joint-- **ultrasonography** --US

34/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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14920423 PMID: 12913788

Helical computed tomography and magnet resonance imaging: diagnosis of pulmonary embolism in symptomatic patients.

Blevins Steve; Edwards Susan; Raskob Gary

University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City 73190, OK, USA. Steve-Blevins@ouhsc.edu

Current opinion in hematology (United States) Sep 2003, 10 (5) p345-50, ISSN 1065-6251 Journal Code: 9430802

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... nondiagnostic in most patients and because pulmonary angiography is invasive. Advancements in computed tomography and **magnetic resonance imaging** have enabled visualization of pulmonary emboli. Studies using each of these modalities have demonstrated high sensitivity for lobar and segmental emboli and **lower sensitivity** for subsegmental emboli. A recent study of a management approach using spiral computed tomography combined with testing for deep vein thrombosis using compression **ultrasonography** was found to have high clinical validity. A number of different **magnetic resonance imaging** techniques have been used to identify pulmonary emboli, and no single technique has been shown to be superior. Further studies are needed to delineate the role of **magnetic resonance imaging** in the management of patients with suspected pulmonary embolism.

Descriptors: ***Magnetic Resonance Imaging**; ***Pulmonary Embolism** --diagnosis--DI; ***Tomography, Spiral Computed**; Humans; **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** --methods--MT; Predictive Value of Tests; Pulmonary

Embolism--radiography--RA

34/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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14820980 PMID: 12792209

Hip joint pathology: clinical presentation and correlation between magnetic resonance arthrography, ultrasound, and arthroscopic findings in 25 consecutive cases.

Mitchell Bruce; McCrory Paul; Brukner Peter; O'Donnell John; Colson Emma; Howells Robert

Olympic Park Sports Medicine Centre, Melbourne, Australia.
opsmc@opsmc.com.au

Clinical journal of sport medicine - official journal of the Canadian Academy of Sport Medicine (United States) May 2003, 13 (3) p152-6,
ISSN 1050-642X Journal Code: 9103300

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Hip joint pathology: clinical presentation and correlation between magnetic resonance arthrography, ultrasound, and arthroscopic findings in 25 consecutive cases.

... pain. OBJECTIVES: To determine the range of pathologic diagnoses, clinical presentation, and the correlation between **magnetic resonance arthrographic, ultrasonographic**, and arthroscopic findings in the hip joint. METHODS: We prospectively studied 25 consecutive hip arthroscopies to determine the range of pathologic diagnoses, clinical presentation, and the correlation between **magnetic resonance arthrographic, ultrasonographic**, and arthroscopic findings. RESULTS: All of the hips arthroscoped had pathology. Back pain and hip...

...2 (12%) negative. Plain radiographs were normal in all patients. All but 1 patient underwent **magnetic resonance arthrography**. Although specificity of 100% was achieved in our study, the **sensitivity** was significantly **lower**, with a relatively high number of false negatives. Hip arthroscopy proved the definitive diagnostic procedure...

... signs of a painful, restricted hip quadrant and a positive FABER test result should suggest **magnetic resonance arthrography** in the first instance, but a negative **magnetic resonance image** should not preclude hip arthroscopy if there is high clinical suspicion of hip joint pathology.

...; MT; Athletic Injuries--diagnosis--DI; Athletic Injuries--surgery--SU; Hip Injuries--surgery--SU; Hip Joint-- **ultrasonography** --US; Humans; **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** --methods--MT; Middle Aged; Predictive Value of Tests; Prospective Studies

34/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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13928593 PMID: 11679533

Ultrasonography compared with magnetic resonance imaging for the diagnosis of adenomyosis: correlation with histopathology.

Bazot M; Cortez A; Darai E; Rouger J; Chopier J; Antoine J M; Uzan S

Department of Radiology, Hopital Tenon, 4 rue de la Chine, 75020, France.
marc.bazot@tnn.ap-hop-paris.fr
Human reproduction (Oxford, England) (England) Nov 2001, 16 (11)
p2427-33, ISSN 0268-1161 Journal Code: 8701199
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Ultrasonography compared with magnetic resonance imaging for the diagnosis of adenomyosis: correlation with histopathology.

... this study was to compare the accuracy of transabdominal (TAUS) and transvaginal sonography (TVUS) and **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** for the diagnosis of adenomyosis, and to correlate imaging with histological findings. METHODS: In a prospective study, 120 consecutive patients referred for hysterectomy underwent TAUS, TVUS and **MRI**. Results of these examinations were interpreted blindly to histopathological findings. RESULTS: Histological prevalence of adenomyosis...

... and 88.8% respectively. Myometrial cyst was the most sensitive and specific TVUS criterion. In **MRI**, the presence of a high-signal-intensity myometrial spot was as specific but less sensitive...

... max) to myometrial thickness ratio >40%. Sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative predictive values of **MRI** were 77.5, 92.5, 83.8 and 89.2% respectively. No difference in accuracy was found between TVUS and **MRI**, but **sensitivity** was **lower** with sonography in women with associated myomas. CONCLUSIONS: TVUS is as efficient as **MRI** for the diagnosis of adenomyosis in women without myoma, while **MRI** could be recommended for women with associated leiomyoma.

Descriptors: *Endometriosis--diagnosis--DI; * **Magnetic Resonance Imaging**; * **Ultrasonography**

34/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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13703890 PMID: 11350727

Localization of parathyroid tumours in the minimally invasive era: which technique should be chosen? Population-based analysis of 253 patients undergoing parathyroidectomy and factors affecting parathyroid gland detection.

Lumachi F; Ermani M; Basso S; Zucchetta P; Borsato N; Favia G
Endocrine Surgery Unit, Department of Surgical and Gastroenterologic Sciences, University of Padua, School of Medicine, 35128 Padua, Italy.
lumachi@ux1.unipd.it
Endocrine-related cancer (England) Mar 2001, 8 (1) p63-9, ISSN 1351-0088 Journal Code: 9436481
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

...patients, prior to successful parathyroidectomy, underwent one or more preoperative localization procedures such as: neck **ultrasonography** (US) in 191 (75.5%), (201)Tl/(99m)Tc-pertechnetate subtraction scintigraphy (TPS) in 144...

... 6%), selective venous sampling (SVS) with parathyroid hormone (PTH) assay in 30 (11.9%), and **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** in 6 (2.4%) patients. The results were compared with operative and histological findings that...

...MPS, 65.4% and 80.9% for SVS, and 80.0% and 80.0% for **MRI** respectively. No different results (P=NS) were found using US, TPS, MPS or CT scan, whereas SVS and **MRI sensitivity** was **lower** (P<0.05). The combination of MPS and US was 94.0% sensitive (P<0.05) but when TPS, CT scan or **MRI** were also used overall sensitivity did not improve significantly (P=NS). In conclusion, MPS should...

Descriptors: *Hyperparathyroidism--etiology--ET; *Parathyroid Glands--radionuclide imaging--RI; *Parathyroid Glands--**ultrasonography**--US; *Parathyroid Neoplasms--diagnosis--DI...; Aged; Aged, 80 and over; Calcium--blood--BL; Humans; Hyperparathyroidism--blood--BL; Hyperparathyroidism--surgery--SU; **Magnetic Resonance Imaging**; Middle Aged; Parathyroid Glands--surgery--SU; Parathyroid Hormone--blood--BL; Parathyroid Neoplasms--blood--BL; Parathyroid...

34/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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13284194 PMID: 10024807

[Coronary artery bypass grafting technique to minimize the usage of metallic materials]

Okamura Y; Mochizuki Y; Iida H; Mori H; Yamada Y; Shimada K
Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Dokkyo University School of Medicine, Tochigi, Japan.

Kyobu geka. The Japanese journal of thoracic surgery (JAPAN) Jan 1999, 52 (1) p75-7, ISSN 0021-5252 Journal Code: 0413533

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: JAPANESE

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... no problem using the metallic materials themselves. However, metallic artifact interferes with the interpretation and **reduces the sensitivity** of the **MRI**. To minimize the utilization of metallic materials, we applied absorbable nonmetallic clips and used an **ultrasonically** activated scalpel to harvest the arterial grafts. We also applied polyester suture instead of the stainless steel sternal wire. We believe this technique will allow increased **MRI** usage for patients who undergo coronary artery bypass surgery.

34/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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12977812 PMID: 10930921

The role of colour Doppler ultrasonography in detecting prostate cancer.

Shigeno K; Igawa M; Shiina H; Wada H; Yoneda T
Department of Urology, Shimane Medical University, Izumo, Japan.
shige-k@shimane-med.ac.jp

BJU international (ENGLAND) Aug 2000, 86 (3) p229-33, ISSN 1464-4096 Journal Code: 100886721

Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

The role of colour Doppler ultrasonography in detecting prostate cancer.

OBJECTIVE: To determine the usefulness of colour Doppler **ultrasonography** (CDUS) in detecting prostate cancer, by comparing CDUS with grey-scale transrectal **ultrasonography** (TRUS) and **magnetic resonance imaging** (MRI). PATIENTS AND METHODS: In all, 278 patients who underwent prostate biopsies because of an abnormal...

... TRUS between May 1998 and November 1999 were evaluated. The diagnostic accuracies of TRUS, CDUS, MRI and combinations of these imaging techniques in detecting prostate cancer were compared, based on the...

...specimens, and 87 patients were diagnosed with prostate cancer. For each detected cancer site, the **sensitivity** of CDUS was **lower** than those of other imaging techniques, but CDUS had high a specificity and positive predictive value. The combination of grey-scale TRUS and CDUS or MRI improved the sensitivity and negative predictive value. The specificity and positive predictive value of the combination of grey-scale TRUS and MRI were less than those for grey-scale TRUS alone, while those for the combination of...

Descriptors: *Adenocarcinoma-- **ultrasonography** --US; *Prostatic Neoplasms -- **ultrasonography** --US; * **Ultrasonography** , Doppler, Color; Aged; Aged, 80 and over; Biopsy--methods--MT; Humans; **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** --methods--MT; Middle Aged; Sensitivity and Specificity

34/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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12114176 PMID: 9413965

Colour Doppler sonography of breast masses: a multiparameter analysis.

Buadu L D; Murakami J; Murayama S; Hashiguchi N; Toyoshima S; Sakai S; Yabuuchi H; Masuda K; Kuroki S; Ohno S

Department of Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.

Clinical radiology (ENGLAND) Dec 1997, 52 (12) p917-23, ISSN 0009-9260 Journal Code: 1306016

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Clinical Trial; Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... METHODS: One hundred and sixteen breast lesions in 113 patients were evaluated with colour Doppler **ultrasonography**. Subjective and semi-quantitative assessment of colour signals as well as spectral Doppler analysis were...

... Doppler analysis revealed slightly higher specificity values for the pulsatility and resistivity indices, respectively, but **lower sensitivity** and accuracy values compared to qualitative assessment. Colour Doppler patterns corresponded well with angiographic images...

Descriptors: *Breast Neoplasms-- **ultrasonography** --US; * **Ultrasonography** , Doppler, Color--methods--MT; * **Ultrasonography** , Mammary--methods--MT...;

supply--BS; Breast Neoplasms--pathology--PA; Carcinoma, Ductal, Breast
--blood supply--BS; Carcinoma, Ductal, Breast-- **ultrasonography** --US;
Diagnosis, Differential; Humans; **Magnetic Resonance** Angiography; Middle
Aged; Sensitivity and Specificity; **Ultrasonography** , Doppler, Pulsed

34/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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10244427 PMID: 8337435

[Comparison of magnetic resonance (0,5 T), computed tomography, and endorectal ultrasonography in the preoperative staging of neoplasms of the rectum-sigma. Correlation with surgical and anatomopathologic findings]

Paragone tra risonanza magnetica (0,5 T), tomografia computerizzata e ecotomografia endorettale nello staging preoperatorio delle neoplasie del retto-sigma. Correlazione con i reperti chirurgici e anatomopatologici.

Golfieri R; Giampalma E; Leo P; Colecchia A; Selleri S; Poggioli G; Gandolfi L; Gozzetti G; Trebbi F; Russo A; et al

Istituto di Radiologia dell'Universita, II Cattedra, Policlinico Sant'Orsola-Malpighi, Bologna.

La Radiologia medica (ITALY) Jun 1993, 85 (6) p773-83, ISSN 0033-8362 Journal Code: 0177625

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: ITALIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

[Comparison of magnetic resonance (0,5 T), computed tomography, and endorectal ultrasonography in the preoperative staging of neoplasms of the rectum-sigma. Correlation with surgical and anatomopathologic...]

Eighteen cases of rectal carcinoma were staged preoperatively with transrectal endosonography (EUS), CT and **MRI** (0.5 T). The results were compared with surgical specimens and histology to evaluate the...

... according to Astler-Coller's classification. All methods identified the lesion (100% sensitivity). EUS and **MRI** correctly staged 8 cases (44%) and CT 9 cases (50%). CT and **MRI** mistakes were relative to overstaging, whereas EUS understaged 4 cases (22%) and overstaged 6 cases (33%). In local tumor staging ("T" variable), CT and **MRI** understaged no lesions, thus exhibiting 100% sensitivity, which was higher than EUS sensitivity (92%). Conversely, CT and **MRI** more frequently overstaged the lesions, thus demonstrating **lower sensitivity** than EUS (55% and 50%, respectively, versus 76% for EUS). As for the "N" variable...

... of negative node involvement. All the C-stage lesions were correctly diagnosed by CT and **MRI** (whose findings were in agreement) which also overstaged as C three cases with hyperplastic node...

...stages, progressively decreased for bigger lesions, clearly understaging node involvement. On the contrary, CT and **MRI** accuracy rates were lower in small tumors involving the rectal wall only, whereas they always...

... in case of extraluminal tumor spread, CT is the method of choice, more accurate than **MRI** in identifying node involvement and equally effective in evaluating perirectal fat infiltration and pelvic structures involvement. Whenever the pelvic floor is involved, **MRI** is the best imaging method, thanks to its multiplanar capabilities, for better detailing of musculoskeletal...

Descriptors: *Colorectal Neoplasms--pathology--PA; * **Magnetic Resonance**

Imaging ; *Rectal Neoplasms--pathology--PA; *Sigmoid Neoplasms--pathology--PA; *Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Aged; Colorectal Neoplasms--radiography--RA; Colorectal Neoplasms-- **ultrasonography** --US; Diagnostic Errors; False Positive Reactions; Humans; Middle Aged; Neoplasm Metastasis; Neoplasm Staging; Prospective Studies; Rectal Neoplasms--radiography--RA; Rectal Neoplasms-- **ultrasonography** --US; Rectum; Sensitivity and Specificity; Sigmoid Neoplasms--radiography--RA; Sigmoid Neoplasms-- **ultrasonography** --US; **Ultrasonography** --methods--MT

34/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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10219879 PMID: 8319190

Current role of gallium scan and magnetic resonance imaging in the management of mediastinal Hodgkin lymphoma.

Gasparini M D; Balzarini L; Castellani M R; Tesoro Tess J D; Maffioli L S ; Petrillo R; Ceglia E; Musumeci R; Buraggi G L

Department of Nuclear Medicine, National Cancer Institute, Milan, Italy.

Cancer (UNITED STATES) Jul 15 1993, 72 (2) p577-82, ISSN 0008-543X

Journal Code: 0374236

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Current role of gallium scan and magnetic resonance imaging in the management of mediastinal Hodgkin lymphoma.

... the management of patients with Hodgkin lymphoma (HD). Conventional diagnostic radiology, computed tomography (CT), or **ultrasonography** (US) do not adequately reflect changes as fibrosis or necrosis. Gallium-67 (67Ga) imaging has...

...evaluation of HD in the mediastinum. The authors compared the ability of gallium scan and **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** to evaluate the mediastinal disease in the follow-up of patients with HD. METHODS. Thirty-four patients previously treated for HD were investigated with gallium scan, **MRI**, and all the other investigations to evaluate the mediastinal region. Sixteen patients were in restaging...

... recurrence in the mediastinum (follow-up, 9-75 months). The results of gallium scan and **MRI** were matched with clinical findings during the follow-up. RESULTS. A sensitivity of 85.7% for 67Ga and 92.8% for **MRI** was found, while the specificity was 100% for the scan and 80.6% for **MRI**. The predictive positive value that resulted was 100% for 67Ga and 68.4% for **MRI**. CONCLUSIONS. Both examinations were accurate in assessing the activity of residual masses in the mediastinum after treatment. 67Ga showed a **lower sensitivity** in comparison with **MRI**, but 67Ga frequently overestimates the presence of pathologic tissue. The authors acknowledge the complementary role...

Descriptors: *Hodgkin Disease--diagnosis--DI; * **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** ; *Mediastinal Neoplasms--diagnosis--DI

34/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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09217778 PMID: 2274868

[Modern methods for the instrumental diagnosis of intracavitary thrombosis of the left ventricle in myocardial infarct]

Sovremennye metody instrumental'noi diagnostiki vnutripolostnogo tromboza levogo zheludochka pri infarkte miokarda.

Chikvashvili D I; Sinitsyn V E; Rado Iu; Romanovskii I M; Zharov I N; Galakhov I E; Belenkov Iu N; Ruda M Ia

Terapevticheskii arkhiv (USSR) 1990, 62 (8) p33-7, ISSN 0040-3660
Journal Code: 2984818R

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... revealing left ventricle thrombosis amounts to 89%, specificity to 88%. Digital subtraction ventriculography has a **lower** (77%) **sensitivity**, with the specificity being satisfactory enough (88%). Meanwhile MR tomography enables a highly precise diagnosis...

... supplementary diagnostic method in questionable cases and in thrombi small in size or in unsatisfactory **ultrasonic** visualization of the heart structures.

...; Evaluation Studies; Heart Diseases--pathology--PA; Heart Ventricles--pathology--PA; Heart Ventricles--radiography--RA; Humans; **Magnetic Resonance Imaging**; Myocardial Infarction--complications--CO; Myocardial Infarction--pathology--PA; Radiographic Image Enhancement; Thrombosis--etiology--ET; Thrombosis...

34/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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0007675678 BIOSIS NO.: 199191058569

MODERN INSTRUMENTAL TECHNIQUE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF INTRACAVITARY THROMBOSIS OF THE LEFT VENTRICLE IN MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

AUTHOR: CHIKVASHVILI D I (Reprint); SINITSYN V E; RADO YU; ROMANOVSKII I M; ZHAROV I N; GALAKHOV I E; BELENKOV YU N; RUDA M YA

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DIV URGENT CARDIOL, AL MYASNIKOV INST CLIN CARDIOL, ALL-UNION CARDIOL SCI CENT, ACAD MED SCI USSR, MOSCOW, USSR**USSR

JOURNAL: Terapevticheskii Arkhiv 62 (8): p33-37 1990

ISSN: 0040-3660

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: RUSSIAN

...ABSTRACT: revealing left ventricle thrombosis amounts to 89%, specificity to 88%. Digital subtraction ventriculography has a **lower** (77%) **sensitivity**, with the specificity being satisfactory enough (88%). Meanwhile MR tomography enables a highly precise diagnosis...

...supplementary diagnostic method in questionable cases and in thrombi small in size or in unsatisfactory **ultrasonic** visualization of the heart structures.

DESCRIPTORS: HUMAN ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY DIGITAL SUBTRACTION VENTRICULOGRAPHY **MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING**

34/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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12626265 EMBASE No: 2004224818

Clinicopathological features of giant cell carcinoma of the pancreas

Zou X.-P.; Yu Z.-L.; Li Z.-S.; Zhou G.-Z.

Dr. X.-P. Zou, Department of Gastroenterology, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433 China

AUTHOR EMAIL: zxpfc@yahoo.com.cn

Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Diseases International (HEPATOBILIARY PANCREATIC DIS. INT.) (China) 2004, 3/2 (300-302)

CODEN: HPDIA ISSN: 1499-3872

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 11

...groups of GCCP and common PC was approximately the same. The sensitivity and accuracy of **ultrasonography**, spiral computed tomography and **magnetic resonance imaging** were considerably high. Large carcinoma in stage IV was seen in 9 patients or 47...

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

...randomization; tumor localization; symptomatology; imaging system; laboratory test; surgical technique; prognosis; abdominal pain; dyspepsia; weight **reduction**; jaundice; bioassay; **sensitivity** analysis; diagnostic accuracy; echography; spiral computer assisted tomography; **nuclear magnetic resonance imaging**; cancer staging; osteoid; tumor differentiation; survival time; survival rate; human; male; female; clinical article; controlled...

34/3,K/17 (Item 2 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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12030098 EMBASE No: 2003141951

Bile on the rocks: A guide to gallstones

Nguyen R.; Pokorny C.S.

Dr. R. Nguyen, Liverpool/Bankstown-Lidcombe Hosp., Sydney, NSW Australia Medicine Today (MED. TODAY) (Australia) 01 MAR 2003, 4/3 (16-23)

CODEN: MTNBC ISSN: 1443-430X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 9

...and choledocholithiasis with persisisting biliary obstruction (jaundice, cholangitis, dilated intrahepatic ducts). * CT intravenous cholangiogram and **magnetic resonance** cholangiopacreatography (MRCP) have replaced ERCP as the diagnostic investigation of choice for suspected choledocholithiasis. **Ultrasonography** is still the best initial diagnostic imaging test for gallstone disease but has **lower sensitivity** for choledocholithiasis.

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

...obstruction--surgery--su; jaundice; cholangitis; intrahepatic bile duct; bile duct dilatation; computer assisted tomography; cholangiography; **magnetic resonance** cholangiopancreatography; screening test; echography; intermethod comparison; sensitivity analysis; extracorporeal lithotripsy; human; article

34/3,K/18 (Item 1 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

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04674325 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 00A0916242 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
**Clinical evaluation of dynamic MR imaging in the diagnosis of
hepatocellular carcinoma.**

MIWA KAZUHIKO (1); YAMADA MASAHIKO (1); SEKI TOMOYUKI (1)

(1) Tokyo Medical College

Tokyo Ika Daigaku Zasshi(Journal of Tokyo Medical College), 2000,

VOL.58,NO.3, PAGE.249-259, FIG.3, TBL.4, REF.22

JOURNAL NUMBER: F0570AAB ISSN NO: 0040-8905 CODEN: TIDZA

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616-006-07 616.3-006

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

**Clinical evaluation of dynamic MR imaging in the diagnosis of
hepatocellular carcinoma.**

ABSTRACT: The advanced technology of imaging findings such as
ultrasonography (US), computed tomography(CT), and **magnetic
resonance imaging (MRI)** for diagnosis of liver tumor have improved
detectability for small hepatocellular carcinoma(HCC) and for...
...the relationship between residual tumor and staining after PEIT examined
by dynamic CT and dynamic **MRI** in order to study the efficacy of
dynamic **MRI** , which was superior to other devices in detecting tumor
vascularity and deciding the grade of...

...the diagnosis of HCC. We evaluated the accuracy of diagnosis by dynamic
CT or dynamic **MRI** in 121 nodules of HCC. The accuracy of diagnosis
for first-treated nodules was 56.9% and 68.1% respectively by dynamic
CT or dynamic **MRI** . The accuracy of diagnosis for recurrent nodules
was 73.5% or 87.8% detected by dynamic CT or dynamic **MRI** . Dynamic
MRI had higher accuracy than dynamic CT. Imaging findings for well
differentiated HCCs(12 nodules) revealed...

...seen in two cases by dynamic CT(16.7%) and in three cases by dynamic
MRI (25%), all well differentiated HCC. There was no difference in
accuracy of diagnosis for well differentiated HCC between dynamic CT
and dynamic **MRI** . In addition, evaluation of the association between
nodule enhancement by contrast medium and residual cancer...

...and 100%, and accuracy was 68.4 and 75.4% by dynamic CT and dynamic **MRI**
 , respectively, indicating that dynamic **MRI** had higher specificity,
but **lower sensitivity** compared to dynamic CT.... (author abst.)

...DESCRIPTORS: **NMR** imaging

34/3,K/19 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

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13678988 PASCAL No.: 98-0387423

**Retrocalcaneal bursitis in spondyloarthropathy : Assessment by
ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging**

OLIVIERI I; BAROZZI L; PADULA A; DE MATTEIS M; PIERRO A; CANTINI F;
SALVARANI C; PAVLICA P

Rheumatic Disease Unit, S. Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, Bologna, Italy;
Rheumatic Disease Unit, Hospital of Prato, Prato, Italy; Rheumatic Disease
Unit, Arcispedale S. Maria Nuova, Reggio Emilia, Italy; Department of
Diagnostic Radiology, S. Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, Bologna, Italy

Journal: Journal of rheumatology, 1998, 25 (7) 1352-1357
Language: English

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Retrocalcaneal bursitis in spondyloarthropathy : Assessment by ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging
Objective. To establish by **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** and **ultrasonography (US)** the frequency of retrocalcaneal bursa involvement in Achilles enthesitis of spondyloarthropathy (SpA) and to...

... 9 normal tendons of 14 patients meeting the Amor criteria for SpA were examined by **MRI** and US. Results. Both **MRI** and US showed a significant increase in the mean Achilles tendon thickness in the pathologic...

...compared to the normal legs both at the superior calcaneal surface and 3 cm above. **MRI** showed retrocalcaneal bursitis in 14 (73.7%) of 19 pathologic legs and superficial bursitis in...

...10.5%). US showed fluid collection only in 7 of 14 retrocalcaneal bursae positive on **MRI**, and failed to show fluid in the 2 superficial bursae involved. Using **MRI** as the gold standard, US showed 50% sensitivity and 100% specificity for retrocalcaneal bursa involvement...

English Descriptors: Bursitis; Tendo calcaneus; Association;
Spondylarthropathy; Exploration; Tendinitis; **Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging**; Methodology; Specificity; Echography; **Sensitivity**; Frequency; Epidemiology; Human; **Lower limb**; Chronic
...Broad Descriptors: joint disease; Medical imagery; Sonography; Systeme osteoarticulaire pathologie; Juxtaarticulaire pathologie; Rhumatisme inflammatoire; Imagerie medicale; Exploration **ultrason**; Sistema osteoarticular patologia; Yuxtaarticular patologia; Reumatismo inflamatorio; Imageria medical; Exploracion **ultrasonido**

34/3,K/20 (Item 2 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
(c) 2005 INIST-CNRS. All rts. reserv.

13645992 PASCAL No.: 98-0352697
Dynamic imaging : scintimammography
State of the art in ultrasonography and present day imaging modalities of the breast
SALVATORE M; DEL VECCHIO S
CAMPANI Rodolfo, ed
Nuclear Medicine, National Research Council CNR, and Department of Biomorphological and Functional Sciences, Federico II University, Naples, Italy
Istituto di Radiologia Universita di Pavia, I.R.C.C.S. Policlinico San Matteo, P. le Golgi, 2, 27100 Pavia, Italy
Societa italiana di radiologia medica, Italy.
Congress of the Italian Association of Medical Radiology (SIRM), 38 (Milan ITA) 1998-05-23
Journal: European journal of radiology, 1998, 27 (SUP2) S259-S264
Language: English

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State of the art in ultrasonography and present day imaging modalities of the breast

... for the early detection of breast cancer, new emerging breast imaging techniques such as ultrasound, **magnetic resonance** and radionuclide scanning have been investigated and included in many diagnostic protocols. This overview discusses...

...palpable breast lesions, which figures have been confirmed in many other series. On the contrary, **lower sensitivity** has been reported for nonpalpable breast abnormalities or for lesions smaller than 1 cm. This...

English Descriptors: Carcinoma; Mammary gland; **Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging** ; Scintigraphy; Exploration; Dynamic response; Effectiveness factor; Differential diagnostic; Female; Human

34/3,K/21 (Item 3 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
(c) 2005 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

13547270 PASCAL No.: 98-0248372
Detection of ankle effusions : Comparison study in cadavers using radiography, sonography, and MR imaging
JACOBSOR J A; ANDRESER R; JAOVISIDHA S; DE MAESENEER M; FOLDES K; TRUDELL D R; RESNICK D
Department of Radiology, Veterans Administration Medical Center, 3350 La Jolla Village Dr., San Diego, CA 92151, United States
Journal: American journal of roentgenology : (1976), 1998, 170 (5)
1231-1238
Language: English

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Detection of ankle effusions : Comparison study in cadavers using radiography, sonography, and MR imaging
OBJECTIVE. The purpose of this study was to compare radiography, sonography, and **MR imaging** in revealing ankle effusions in cadaveric specimens. MATERIALS AND METHODS. Known quantities of saline solution...

... the ankle in dorsiflexion, plantar flexion, and a neutral position. Imaging included radiography, sonography, and **MR imaging** . Three observers who were aware of possible joint fluid evaluated the images by consensus and determined the presence or absence of joint effusion. RESULTS. **MR imaging** revealed 1 ml of fluid within the anterior recess of the ankle in a neutral...

... Radiography revealed 5 ml of fluid within the anterior recess in a neutral position. CONCLUSION. **MR imaging** , sonography, and lateral radiography, in order of decreasing sensitivity, revealed ankle effusion. The power to...

English Descriptors: Hemarthrosis; Joint; Ankle; Hyarthrosis; **Lower limb** ; Human; Cadaver; **Sensitivity** ; Radiography; **Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging** ; Comparative study; Echography; Hemorrhage; Effusion
Broad Descriptors: Diseases of the osteoarticular system; Arthropathy; Radiodiagnosis; Sonography; Systeme osteoarticulaire pathologie; Arthropathie; Radiodiagnostic; Exploration **ultrason** ; Sistema osteoarticular patologia; Artropatia; Radiodiagnostico; Exploracion **ultrasonido**

34/3,K/22 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

04995223 Genuine Article#: UY078 No. References: 28
**Title: CT AND MR - IMAGING IN THE STAGING OF COLORECTAL-CARCINOMA -
REPORT OF THE RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSTIC ONCOLOGY GROUP-II**
Author(s): ZERHOUNI EA; RUTTER C; HAMILTON SR; BALFE DM; MEGIBOW AJ;
FRANCIS IR; MOSS AA; HEIKEN JP; TEMPANY CM; AISEN AM; WEINREB JC;
GATSONIS C; MCNEIL BJ
Corporate Source: JOHNS HOPKINS MED INST,DEPT RADIOL,JHOC ROOM 4210,601 N
CAROLINE ST/BALTIMORE//MD/21287; JOHNS HOPKINS MED INST,DEPT
PATHOL/BALTIMORE//MD/21287; HARVARD MED SCH,DEPT HLTH CARE
POLICY/BOSTON//MA/00000; WASHINGTON UNIV,SCH MED,EDWARD MALLINCKRODT
INST RADIOL/ST LOUIS//MO/63110; NYU,DEPT RADIOL,MED CTR/NEW
YORK//NY/10012; UNIV MICHIGAN HOSP,DEPT RADIOL/ANN ARBOR//MI/48109;
UNIV WASHINGTON,DEPT RADIOL/SEATTLE//WA/98195
Journal: RADIOLOGY, 1996, V200, N2 (AUG), P443-451
ISSN: 0033-8419
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE (Abstract Available)

**Title: CT AND MR - IMAGING IN THE STAGING OF COLORECTAL-CARCINOMA -
REPORT OF THE RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSTIC ONCOLOGY GROUP-II**
Abstract: PURPOSE: To prospectively evaluate the relative accuracy of
computed tomography (CT) and **magnetic resonance (MR) imaging** in
the staging of colorectal carcinoma.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: CT and MR studies were independently...

...metastases.

RESULTS: In the staging of local extent of tumor, CT is more
accurate than **MR imaging**, particularly in the definition of
penetration of the muscularis propria by rectal cancer (74% vs 58%).
Accuracies of CT and **MR imaging** were equivalent in depiction of
transmural extent in colon cancers. CT and **MR imaging** exhibited
accuracies of 62% and 64% in assessment of lymph node involvement with
sensitivities of 48% and 22%, respectively. The accuracy of **MR
imaging** and of CT (85% for each) are better for evaluation of liver
metastases; **lower sensitivities** (62% and 70%, respectively) than
specificities (97% and 94%, respectively) were demonstrated for both
modalities.

CONCLUSION: CT was more accurate than **MR imaging** in detection
and characterization of transmural penetration of rectal tumors. Recent
technologic advances in **MR imaging** may affect these results.
...Identifiers--HEPATIC METASTASES; ARTERIAL PORTOGRAPHY; LIVER METASTASES;
COMPUTED-TOMOGRAPHY; **ULTRASONOGRAPHY**; ACCURACY; CANCER; COLON

34/3,K/23 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

04647946 Genuine Article#: TZ108 No. References: 48
**Title: DIAGNOSIS OF ARTERIAL-DISEASE OF THE LOWER-EXTREMITIES WITH DUPLEX
ULTRASONOGRAPHY**
Author(s): KOELEMAY MJW; DENHARTOG D; PRINS MH; KROMHOUT JG; LEGEMATE DA;
JACOBS MJHM
Corporate Source: UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,DEPT SURG,G4-105,POB

22700/1100 DE AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS//; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,DEPT
CLIN EPIDEMIOL& BIostat/1100 DE AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/
Journal: BRITISH JOURNAL OF SURGERY, 1996, V83, N3 (MAR), P404-409
ISSN: 0007-1323
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE (Abstract Available)

**Title: DIAGNOSIS OF ARTERIAL-DISEASE OF THE LOWER-EXTREMITIES WITH DUPLEX
ULTRASONOGRAPHY**

...Abstract: than or equal to 50 per cent or an occlusion in the
infragenicular arteries was **lower** with a **sensitivity** and
specificity of 83 (59-96) per cent and 84 (69-93) per cent respectively

...Identifiers--PULSE-GENERATED RUNOFF; OCCLUSIVE DISEASE; TRANSLUMINAL
ANGIOPLASTY; DOPPLER **ULTRASONOGRAPHY** ; FEMOROPLOPLITEAL DISEASE;
METAANALYTIC METHOD; ANGIOGRAPHY; SELECTION; ARTERIOGRAPHY; SONOGRAPHY
Research Fronts: 94-4669 001 (**MAGNETIC - RESONANCE** ANGIOGRAPHY;
RENAL-ARTERY STENOSIS; TIME-OF-FLIGHT INTRACRANIAL MR VENOGRAPHY)

34/3,K/24 (Item 3 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

04032169 Genuine Article#: RA236 No. References: 16

**Title: DOPPLER VELOCITY RATIO MEASUREMENTS EVALUATED IN A PHANTOM MODEL OF
MULTIPLE ARTERIAL-DISEASE**

Author(s): ALLARD L; CLOUTIER G; DURAND LG

Corporate Source: INST RECH CLIN MONTREAL,GENIE BIOMED LAB,110 AVE PINS
QUEST/MONTREAL/PQ H2W 1R7/CANADA/

Journal: ULTRASOUND IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, 1995, V21, N4, P471-480

ISSN: 0301-5629

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE (Abstract Available)

...Abstract: not influenced by hemodynamic factors, we demonstrated that,
in practice, the presence of multiple stenoses **reduced** its
sensitivity . Volumetric flow measurements are suggested to obviate
this limitation.

...Research Fronts: ARTERIAL ANASTOMOSIS MODEL; DOPPLER ULTRASOUND;
VASCULAR GRAFT; RAT FEMORAL VEIN; METHYLPYRROLIDINONE CHITOSAN)
93-0823 001 (**MAGNETIC - RESONANCE** ANGIOGRAPHY; CAROTID
ENDARTERECTOMY; CONTRAST ARTERIOGRAPHY IN PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL-STENOSIS)

34/3,K/25 (Item 4 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

03236832 Genuine Article#: NN592 No. References: 16

**Title: ANGIOGRAPHY AND COLOR-FLOW DUPLEX ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN THE
EVALUATION OF PERIPHERAL ISCHEMIC OCCLUSIVE ARTERIAL-DISEASE**

Author(s): ZEUCHNER J; GEITUNG JT; LUKES P; GOTHLIN JH

Corporate Source: GOTHENBURG UNIV,SAHLGREN'S HOSP,DEPT RADIOL/S-41345
GOTHENBURG//SWEDEN//; GOTHENBURG UNIV,EAST HOSP,DEPT
RADIOL/GOTHENBURG//SWEDEN/

Journal: ACTA RADIOLOGICA, 1994, V35, N3 (MAY), P270-274

ISSN: 0567-8056

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE (Abstract Available)

**Title: ANGIOGRAPHY AND COLOR-FLOW DUPLEX ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN THE
EVALUATION OF PERIPHERAL ISCHEMIC OCCLUSIVE ARTERIAL-DISEASE**

Abstract: Colour now duplex **ultrasonography** (CFDUS) was performed in 50 patients with advanced peripheral ischaemic disease scheduled for conventional angiography...

...and thigh/knee region the sensitivity and specificity exceeded 90% except for stenoses, where the **sensitivity** was **lower**. The run-off was evaluated by examination of the tibial and peroneal arteries to at ...

...Identifiers--DOPPLER **ULTRASONOGRAPHY** ; VASCULAR-DISEASE; SONOGRAPHY; ARTERIOGRAPHY

Research Fronts: 92-4335 003 (COLOR DOPPLER US; PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DUPLEX **ULTRASONOGRAPHY** ; **MR IMAGING** ; FEMOROPLOPLITEAL ANGIOPLASTY)

34/3,K/26 (Item 5 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

01055573 Genuine Article#: FQ980 No. References: 28

Title: COLOR-CODED DOPPLER ULTRASONOGRAPHY FOR EARLY DETECTION OF REJECTION AFTER ALLOGENEIC RENAL-TRANSPLANTATION

Author(s): HOLLENBECK M; STUHRMANN M; TRAPP R; GRABENSEE B

Corporate Source: UNIV DUSSELDORF, MED KLIN & POLIKLIN, NEPHROL ABT, MOORENSTR 5/D-4000 DUSSELDORF 1//FED REP GER/

Journal: DEUTSCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT, 1991, V116, N24, P921-927

Language: GERMAN Document Type: ARTICLE (Abstract Available)

Title: COLOR-CODED DOPPLER ULTRASONOGRAPHY FOR EARLY DETECTION OF REJECTION AFTER ALLOGENEIC RENAL-TRANSPLANTATION

...Abstract: rejection of the graft can be detected by routine follow up with colour-coded Doppler **ultrasonography** even in the presence of acute renal failure requiring dialysis. Conventional diagnostic methods detected 44...

...requiring dialysis and 18 in 15 patients who did not require dialysis. Colour-coded Doppler **ultrasonography** was used to determine the >>pulsatility index<< (PI) at intervals of 3 to 6 days...

...serum creatinine levels (3.41 +/- 1.48 mg/dl) were detected by colour-coded Doppler **ultrasonography** 3.8 +/- 5.6 days earlier than by conventional diagnostic methods, the indicator being the...

...episodes (40.9 +/- 73.9% versus 10.0 +/- 8.8% per day). Colour-coded Doppler **ultrasonography** in a new, highly sensitive, noninvasive method for the early detection of rejection reactions after renal transplantation. Acute postischaemic renal failure does not **reduce** its **sensitivity**.

Research Fronts: 89-1136 004 (DUPLEX DOPPLER SONOGRAPHY; ULTRASOUND **MRI** OBSERVATIONS; COMMON HEPATIC ARTERIAL BLOOD-FLOW)

34/3,K/27 (Item 1 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

02793482 **Image available**
DETECTOR FOR MOVING OBJECT

PUB. NO.: 01-091082 [JP 1091082 A]

PUBLISHED: April 10, 1989 (19890410)

INVENTOR(s): TANIGUCHI SHINICHI
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON CERAMIC KK [470115] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 62-249362 [JP 87249362]
FILED: October 01, 1987 (19871001)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 902, Vol. 13, No. 322, Pg. 157, July 20, 1989 (19890720)

INTL CLASS: G01V-009/04; G01V-001/00; **G01V-003/12**
JAPIO KEYWORD:R007 (**ULTRASONIC** WAVES)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To obtain a highly reliable detector for a moving object, by **lowering** a detection **sensitivity** level when a moving object does not exist in a detection range while the sensitivity...

34/3,K/28 (Item 2 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

01790891 ****Image available****
COIL FOR DETECTING POWDERY MAGNETIC BODY

PUB. NO.: 61-004991 [JP 61004991 A]
PUBLISHED: January 10, 1986 (19860110)
INVENTOR(s): SHINADA MAKOTO
APPLICANT(s): MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD [000582] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 59-126028 [JP 84126028]
FILED: June 19, 1984 (19840619)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 462, Vol. 10, No. 152, Pg. 60, June 03, 1986 (19860603)

INTL CLASS: **G01V-003/10**
JAPIO KEYWORD:R007 (**ULTRASONIC** WAVES)

ABSTRACT

... because of the drum type and the detection is performed securely. Consequently, the size is **reduced** and the high- **sensitivity** detection performance is obtained.

34/3,K/29 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014584196 ****Image available****
WPI Acc No: 2002-404900/200243
XRPX Acc No: N02-317875

System for detecting surface points on object in body in medical procedures, utilizing some form of image guidance has processor for applying several filters to refine ultrasound image

Patent Assignee: INSIGHTEC-IMAGE GUIDED TREATMENT LTD (INSI-N)
Inventor: ALYASSIN A M; BLEZEK D J; LORENSEN W E; YAGEL R
Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200224075	A1	20020328	WO 2001IL892	A	20010924	200243 B
AU 200194156	A	20020402	AU 200194156	A	20010924	200252

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000670175 A 20000925

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200224075 A1 E 24 A61B-008/08

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200194156 A A61B-008/08 Based on patent WO 200224075

Abstract (Basic):

... in the area of orthopedic surgery, preoperative tomographic
images, such as computerized tomography (CT) images, **magnetic
resonance images (MRI)**, and **ultrasonic** images or as a
navigational aid...

...a surgeon who is relying on these types of tomographic images as a
navigational tool. **Reduces sensitivity** to various changes in image
characteristics. Improved speed and accuracy in ultrasound images
applications...

...Title Terms: **ULTRASONIC** ;

34/3,K/30 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

004131790

WPI Acc No: 1984-277330/198445

XRPX Acc No: N84-207018

**Constructing image of object slice - reducing image artifacts due to
faults in projection measurements, treating first and last views of scan
as adjacent**

Patent Assignee: GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GENE)

Inventor: GLOVER G H; PELC N J

Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 124015	A	19841107	EP 84104342	A	19840417	198445 B
JP 60005127	A	19850111	JP 8487946	A	19840502	198508
US 4580219	A	19860401				198616
IL 71092	A	19881130				198910
EP 124015	B	19910130				199105
DE 3484026	G	19910307				199111

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 83490604 A 19830502

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 124015 A E 44

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB NL

EP 124015 B

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB NL

...Abstract (Basic): USE/ADVANTAGE - Is effective in e.g. ultrasound,
emission nuclear tomography, computerised tomography, **nuclear
magnetic resonance** . Has **reduced sensitivity** errors...

...Title Terms: **ULTRASONIC** ;

37/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

7491976 INSPEC Abstract Number: A2003-03-8760I-037, B2003-02-7510N-030

Title: Asymmetric MRI systems: shim and RF coil designs

Author(s): Crozier, S.; Zhao, H.; Forbes, L.K.; Lawrence, B.; Yau, D.; Luescher, K.; Roffmann, W.; Doddrell, D.

Author Affiliation: Centre for Magnetic Resonance, Queensland Univ., St. Lucia, Qld., Australia

Conference Title: 2001 Conference Proceedings of the 23rd Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (Cat. No.01CH37272) Part vol.3 p.2323-5 vol.3

Publisher: IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA

Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: USA 4 vol. 4132 pp.

ISBN: 0 7803 7211 5 Material Identity Number: XX-2002-02147

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0-7803-7211-5/01/\$17.00

Conference Title: 2001 Conference Proceedings of the 23rd Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society

Conference Date: 25-28 Oct. 2001 Conference Location: Istanbul, Turkey

Language: English

Subfile: A B

Copyright 2003, IEE

Title: Asymmetric MRI systems: shim and RF coil designs

Abstract: We have recently introduced the concept of asymmetric clinical MRI systems. The potential advantages of these systems include a **reduced perception** of claustrophobia by patients and better physician access to the patient. For asymmetric magnet systems...

...Descriptors: biomedical MRI ;

Identifiers: asymmetric clinical MRI systems...

...claustrophobia **reduced perception** ;

Class Codes: **A8760I** (Medical magnetic resonance imaging and spectroscopy...

... **B7510N** (Biomedical magnetic resonance imaging and spectroscopy

37/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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16496910 PMID: 15486425

A common parieto-frontal network is recruited under both low visibility and high perceptual interference conditions.

Marois Rene; Chun Marvin M; Gore John C

Department of Psychology, Vanderbilt Vision Research Center, Vanderbilt University, 111 21st Ave., Nashville, TN 37203, USA.
rene.marois@vanderbilt.edu

Journal of neurophysiology (United States) Nov 2004, 92 (5) p2985-92

, ISSN 0022-3077 Journal Code: 0375404

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

...task under two perceptually challenging conditions; when the luminance contrast of a target letter was **reduced** (**perceptual** visibility

manipulation) and when the target letter was flanked by distractors (perceptual interference manipulation). Perceptual...
; Humans; **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** ; Nerve Net--physiology--PH; Parietal Lobe--physiology--PH; Perception

37/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

14486155 PMID: 12417754

Shape perception reduces activity in human primary visual cortex.
Murray Scott O; Kersten Daniel; Olshausen Bruno A; Schrater Paul; Woods David L
Center for Neuroscience, Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis 95616, USA. somurray@ucdavis.edu
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (United States) Nov 12 2002, 99 (23) p15164-9, ISSN 0027-8424
Journal Code: 7505876
Contract/Grant No.: MH-12791; MH; NIMH; MH-41544; MH; NIMH; MH-57921; MH; NIMH; P41 RR08079; RR; NCRR
Publishing Model Print-Electronic
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Shape perception reduces activity in human primary visual cortex.
... visual scene. The physiological basis of this perceptual simplification remains poorly understood. We used functional **MRI** to measure activity in a higher object processing area, the lateral occipital complex, and in...
; Brain Mapping; Humans; Laterality; **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** ; Motion Perception--physiology--PH; Reaction Time--physiology--PH

37/3,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

13907467 PMID: 11595091

The role of perceptual load in neglect: rejection of ipsilesional distractors is facilitated with higher central load.
Lavie N; Robertson I H
Department of Psychology, University College London, UK.
n.lavie@ucl.ac.uk
Journal of cognitive neuroscience (United States) Oct 1 2001, 13 (7) p867-76, ISSN 0898-929X Journal Code: 8910747
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... automated and emphasize an additional restriction of perceptual capacity. Moreover, they supported our prediction that **reduced perceptual** capacity in neglect can lead to improved distractor rejection with just small increases in perceptual...
...; psychology--PX; Cerebrovascular Accident--psychology--PX; Cognition Disorders--pathology--PA; Humans; Image Processing, Computer-Assisted;

Magnetic Resonance Imaging ; Photic Stimulation; Reaction Time
--physiology--PH

37/3,K/5 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

12401559 PMID: 9712663
Functional magnetic resonance imaging of early visual pathways in dyslexia.

Demb J B; Boynton G M; Heeger D J
Department of Psychology, Stanford University, Stanford, California
94305-2130, USA.

Journal of neuroscience - the official journal of the Society for
Neuroscience (UNITED STATES) Sep 1 1998, 18 (17) p6939-51, ISSN
0270-6474 Journal Code: 8102140

Contract/Grant No.: F32-MH10897; MH; NIMH; P41-RR09784; RR; NCRR;
R29-MH50228; MH; NIMH

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Functional magnetic resonance imaging of early visual pathways in dyslexia.

...associated with an abnormality in the magnocellular (M) pathway of the
early visual system. Functional **magnetic resonance imaging** (fMRI) was
used to measure brain activity in conditions designed to preferentially
stimulate the M...

... activity, speed discrimination thresholds, and reading speed. Subjects
with higher V1 and MT+ responses had **lower perceptual** thresholds
(better performance) and were faster readers. These results support the
hypothesis for an M...

Descriptors: *Brain Mapping; *Dyslexia--diagnosis--DI; * **Magnetic
Resonance Imaging** --methods--MT; *Visual Pathways--physiology--PH

37/3,K/6 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

12300254 PMID: 9609907
**Lymph node metastases: safety and effectiveness of MR imaging with
ultrasmall superparamagnetic iron oxide particles--initial clinical
experience.**

Bellin M F; Roy C; Kinkel K; Thoumas D; Zaim S; Vanel D; Tuchmann C;
Richard F; Jacqmin D; Delcourt A; Challier E; Lebrete T; Cluzel P

Department of Radiology, Hopital Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France.

Radiology (UNITED STATES) Jun 1998, 207 (3) p799-808, ISSN
0033-8419 Journal Code: 0401260

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Clinical Trial; Clinical Trial, Phase II; Journal Article;
Multicenter Study

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Lymph node metastases: safety and effectiveness of MR imaging with ultrasmall superparamagnetic iron oxide particles--initial clinical experience.

... biologic safety of ultrasmall superparamagnetic iron oxide particles (AMI-227) as a contrast agent for **magnetic resonance** (MR) lymphography and to assess their efficacy for the differentiation of metastatic and benign nodes...

... and pelvic cancer. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Thirty adults suspected of having lymph node metastases underwent **MR imaging** before and 22-26 hours after intravenous infusion of AMI-227 (1.7 mg Fe/kg). Sixty histopathologically proved lymph nodes were analyzed on **MR images**, and 29 of these nodes were also analyzed quantitatively. RESULTS: AMI-227 was well tolerated...

... side effects. It allowed the detection of 10 additional nodes relative to those detected at **MR imaging** without AMI-227. None of the 27 metastatic nodes showed a decrease in signal intensity...

... on T1-weighted images, probably resulting from altered capillary permeability in the tumor. A visually **perceptible reduction** in SI, indicating active AMI-227 uptake, was observed on postcontrast T2- and T2*-weighted...

Descriptors: *Contrast Media; *Iron--diagnostic use--DU; * **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** --methods--MT; *Oxides--diagnostic use--DU; *Pelvic Neoplasms--diagnosis--DI; *Urologic Neoplasms--diagnosis--DI...; Aged, 80 and over; Contrast Media--adverse effects--AE; Diagnosis, Differential; France; Humans; Lymphatic Metastasis; **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** --instrumentation--IS; **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** --statistics and numerical data--SN; Middle Aged; Particle Size; Safety; Sensitivity and Specificity

37/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: BIOSIS Previews(R)
(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0012926009 BIOSIS NO.: 200100097848

Neural correlates of complex visual-motion illusions--an fMRI study on the breathing square

AUTHOR: Kleinschmidt A (Reprint); Frackowiak R S

AUTHOR ADDRESS: J.W. Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany**Germany

JOURNAL: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts 26 (1-2): pAbstract No.-399.12
2000 2000

MEDIUM: print

CONFERENCE/MEETING: 30th Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience New Orleans, LA, USA November 04-09, 2000; 20001104

SPONSOR: Society for Neuroscience

ISSN: 0190-5295

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

...ABSTRACT: further characterise the functional response properties of the human motion complex we performed a functional **magnetic resonance imaging** (fMRI) study using echoplanar imaging at 2T (Siemens Magnetom Vision) and statistical parametric mapping in...

...c enhanced this activation whereas this was not the case when real e/c was **perceptually cancelled** by an occluder. Occlusion, however, irrespective of its perceptual consequence, was associated with

widespread activation...
DESCRIPTORS:
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: functional magnetic resonance imaging --

37/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

12190141 EMBASE No: 2003303515
Negative and positive visual hypnotic hallucinations: Attending inside and out
Spiegel D.
Dr. D. Spiegel, Stanford Univ. School of Medicine, 401 Quarry Rd.,
Stanford, CA 94305-5718 United States
AUTHOR EMAIL: dspiegel@leland.stanford.edu
International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis (INT. J.
CLIN. EXP. HYPN.) (United States) 2003, 51/2 (130-146)
CODEN: IJEHA ISSN: 0020-7144
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Conference Paper
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH; GERMAN; FRENCH; SPANISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 70

Hypnotic perceptual alteration affects brain function. Those hypnotic instructions that **reduce perception** by creating an illusory obstruction to it reduce brain response to perception in the cognate...

...to allow for a hypnotic focus inward, activating the functioning of attentional neural systems and **reducing perceptual** ones.

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
hallucination; brain blood flow; event related potential; positron emission tomography; **nuclear magnetic resonance imaging** ; attention;
automatism; analgesia; somatosensory cortex; hemispheric dominance; self concept; neurotransmission; human; conference paper

37/3,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
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07492045 EMBASE No: 1998288852
Crossmodal identification
Calvert G.A.; Brammer M.J.; Iversen S.D.
G.A. Calvert, Ctr. for Functional MRI of the Brain, University of Oxford,
John Radcliffe Hospital, Headington, Oxford OX3 9DU United Kingdom
AUTHOR EMAIL: gemma@fMRIB.ox.ac.uk
Trends in Cognitive Sciences (TRENDS COGN. SCI.) (United Kingdom) 1998
, 2/7 (247-253)
CODEN: TCSCF ISSN: 1364-6613
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENTIFIER: S1364661398011899
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Review
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 55

...the combined action of different sensory cues can provide information unavailable from their individual operation, **reducing perceptual** ambiguity and enhancing responsiveness. The behavioural consequences of such multimodal processes and their putative neural...

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
information processing; psychophysiology; psychophysics; behavior;

neuroanatomy; **nuclear magnetic resonance imaging** ;
magnetoencephalography; human; review

37/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

09467345 Genuine Article#: 410WM No. References: 30

Title: Suppressing unwanted memories by executive control

Author(s): Anderson MC (REPRINT) ; Green C

Corporate Source: Univ Oregon,Dept Psychol,Eugene//OR/97403 (REPRINT); Univ
Oregon,Dept Psychol,Eugene//OR/97403

Journal: NATURE, 2001, V410, N6826 (MAR 15), P366-369

ISSN: 0028-0836 Publication date: 20010315

Publisher: MACMILLAN PUBLISHERS LTD, PORTERS SOUTH, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON N1
9XW, ENGLAND

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)

...Abstract: neurobiological research on memory and attention shows that
people have executive control processes directed at **minimizing**
perceptual distraction(2,3), overcoming interference during short and
long-term memory tasks(3-7) and...

...Identifiers--ANTERIOR CINGULATE CORTEX; PREFRONTAL CORTEX; FUNCTIONAL
MRI ; INHIBITORY CONTROL; WORKING-MEMORY; RETRIEVAL; COGNITION; FMRI

?

41/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

5685042 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9710-7320C-043, C9710-3390C-134

Title: Target identification with multiple logical sonars using evidential reasoning and simple majority voting

Author(s): Ayrulu, B.; Barshan, B.; Utete, S.W.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng., Bilkent Univ., Ankara, Turkey

Conference Title: Proceedings. 1997 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (Cat. No.97CH35992) Part vol.3 p.2063-8 vol.3

Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA 4 vol. lxiii+3620 pp.

ISBN: 0 7803 3612 7 Material Identity Number: XX97-01983

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 3612 7/97/\$5.00

Conference Title: Proceedings of International Conference on Robotics and Automation

Conference Sponsor: IEEE Robotics & Autom. Soc

Conference Date: 20-25 April 1997 Conference Location: Albuquerque, NM, USA

Language: English

Subfile: B C

Copyright 1997, IEE

...Abstract: fused with the Dempster-Shafer rule of combination to improve the performance of classification by **reducing perception** uncertainty. Dempster-Shafer fusion results are contrasted with the results of combination of sensor beliefs...

...Descriptors: **ultrasonic** transducers

41/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

02955434 INSPEC Abstract Number: A87107153

Title: Effects of MHz ultrasound on electrical pain threshold perception in humans

Author(s): Williams, A.R.; McHale, J.; Bowditch, M.; Miller, D.L.; Reed, B.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Med. Biophys., Manchester Univ. Med. Sch., UK

Journal: Ultrasound in Medicine & Biology vol.13, no.5 p.249-58

Publication Date: May 1987 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: USMBA3 ISSN: 0301-5629

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0301-5629/87/\$3.00+.00

Language: English

Subfile: A

...Abstract: W/cm/sup 2/ at 1.1 MHz) and with increasing frequency at the same **ultrasonic** intensity. Delivering the same amount of **ultrasonic** energy in the form of 2 ms bursts at several different peak intensities produced exactly the same **reduction** in pain threshold **perception**. These results indicate a thermal interaction mechanism, and similar threshold changes could be obtained by...

...Descriptors: **ultrasonic** effects

41/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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17813611 PMID: 15805318

Ultrasound with topical anesthetic rapidly decreases pain of intravenous cannulation.

Becker Bruce M; Helfrich Sara; Baker Elizabeth; Lovgren Kirsten; Minugh P Allison; Machan Jason T

Department of Emergency Medicine, Rhode Island Hospital, 593 Eddy Street, Providence, RI 02903. bbecker@lifespan.org.

Academic emergency medicine - official journal of the Society for Academic Emergency Medicine (United States) Apr 2005, 12 (4) p289-95, ISSN 1069-6563 Journal Code: 9418450

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

...to skin for 15 seconds followed by 5 minutes of 4% liposomal lidocaine cream significantly **reduced** patients' **perception** of the pain of an IV start when compared with standard care. There were no...

...Descriptors: Local--administration and dosage--AD; *Lidocaine --administration and dosage--AD; *Pain--prevention and control--PC; * **Ultrasonic** Therapy

41/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

15435763 PMID: 15285024

Impaired gallbladder motility and delayed orocecal transit contribute to pigment gallstone and biliary sludge formation in beta-thalassemia major adults.

Portincasa Piero; Moschetta Antonio; Berardino Massimo; Di-Ciaula Agostino; Vacca Michele; Baldassarre Giuseppe; Pietrapertosa Anna; Cammarota Rosario; Tannoia Nunzia; Palasciano Giuseppe

Section of Internal Medicine, Department of Internal and Public Medicine, University Medical School of Bari, P.zza G. Cesare 11, 70124 Bari, Italy. p.portincasa@semeiotica.uniba.it

World journal of gastroenterology - WJG (China) Aug 15 2004, 10 (16) p2383-90, ISSN 1007-9327 Journal Code: 100883448

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... 47 females, age range 18-40 years) were studied for gallbladder and gastric emptying (functional **ultrasonography**), orocecal transit (OCTT, H(2)-breath test), autonomic dysfunction (sweat-spot, cardiorespiratory reflex tests), bowel habits, gastrointestinal symptoms and quality of life (all with questionnaires). Gallbladder content (**ultrasonography**) was examined before and during 8-12 mo follow-up. RESULTS: Gallstones and/or biliary...

...2 vs 4.9+/-0.2, P = 0.027), greater appetite (P = 0.000004) and **lower** health **perception** (P = 0.00002) than controls. Autonomic dysfunction was diagnosed in 52% of patients (positive tests...

41/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

13773001 PMID: 11435009

The effect of betamethasone versus dexamethasone on fetal biophysical parameters.

Mushkat Y; Ascher-Landsberg J; Keidar R; Carmon E; Pauzner D; David M P
Lis Maternity Hospital, Souraski Medical Center, Sackler Faculty of
Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, 6 Weizman Str., 64239 Tel-Aviv, Israel.
mushy@inter.net.il

European journal of obstetrics, gynecology, and reproductive biology (Ireland) Jul 2001, 97 (1) p50-2, ISSN 0301-2115 Journal Code: 0375672

Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial

Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

BACKGROUND: Clinical observations suggest that betamethasone **reduces** maternal **perception** of fetal movements and short term variability, but that this dose not occur after treatment...

...; Method; Glucocorticoids--administration and dosage--AD; Humans; Labor, Premature--drug therapy--DT; Pregnancy; Prospective Studies; **Ultrasonography**, Prenatal

41/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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11864036 PMID: 9135698

The counterregulatory response to hypoglycaemia in women with the polycystic ovary syndrome.

Gennarelli G; Holte J; Stridsberg M; Niklasson F; Berne C; Backstrom T
Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Akademiska Hospital, Uppsala University, Sweden.

Clinical endocrinology (ENGLAND) Feb 1997, 46 (2) p167-74, ISSN 0300-0664 Journal Code: 0346653

Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... or = 25) and 10 non-obese (BMI < 25) women with PCOS, diagnosed by means of **ultrasonography** and clinical signs of chronic anovulation. Eight obese and 9 non-obese controls. MEASUREMENTS: Hypoglycaemia...

... levels, showed preserved counterregulatory responses to hypoglycaemia. The reduced plasma levels of noradrenaline and the **lower perception** of hypoglycaemic symptoms in the obese women with PCOS could both reflect a lower activation...

41/3,K/7 (Item 5 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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09689794 PMID: 1794786

Surgical treatment of sympathetic ophthalmia.

Micovic V; Golubovic S; Misita V
Universitats-Augenklinik, Belgrad, Yugoslavien.
Fortschritte der Ophthalmologie - Zeitschrift der Deutschen
Ophthalmologischen Gesellschaft (GERMANY) 1991, 88 (6) p657-9, ISSN
0723-8045 Journal Code: 8302807
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Case Reports; Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... left eye. On admission, all clinical signs of sympathetic ophthalmia were present with visual function **reduced** to light **perception** and intact projection in the right eye and light perception without intact projection in the left. **Ultrasonography** confirmed that the retina was in its proper place in both eyes. Since abrasion of...

41/3,K/8 (Item 6 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

09437793 PMID: 1647924

Early loss of neurogenic inflammation in the human diabetic foot.

Walmsley D; Wiles P G
University Department of Medicine, General Infirmary, Leeds, U.K.
Clinical science (London, England - 1979) (ENGLAND) Jun 1991, 80 (6)
p605-10, ISSN 0143-5221 Journal Code: 7905731
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... diabetic patients of similar age (20 without complications; 19 with laser-treated retinopathy; 13 with **reduced** vibration **perception** and retinopathy) were studied in order to investigate the possible attenuation of this defence mechanism...

...; Inflammation; Lasers--diagnostic use--DU; Middle Aged; Skin--blood supply--BS; Skin Temperature--physiology--PH; **Ultrasonography** --methods --MT

41/3,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0014247005 BIOSIS NO.: 200300205724

Interaural time and level differences in the auditory analysis of ultrasonic pulses at dolphins: Simulation experiments.

AUTHOR: Rimskaya-Korsakova L K (Reprint); Dubrovskii N A (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Andreyev Acoustics Institute, Shvernika Ul. 4, Moscow, 117036, Russia**Russia
JOURNAL: Sensornye Sistemy 17 (1): p68-80 January-March 2003 2003
MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0235-0092 _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: Russian

Interaural time and level differences in the auditory analysis of ultrasonic pulses at dolphins: Simulation experiments.

...ABSTRACT: were obtained in electrophysiological recording of the auditory brain stem response in reply to the **ultrasonic** pulses (Popov, Supin, 1992). We supposed that each of the dolphin's ears has two...

...One of the acoustical inputs (via the external auditory meatus) carries out omnidirectional reception of **ultrasonic** pulses, while the second acoustical input (through the "acoustic window" and the fatty tissue of the **lower** jaw) performs directed **perception** of **ultrasonic** pulses. The best **ultrasonic** sensitivity of the lower jaw and the superposition of signals coming to dolphin's cochlea...

...direction. The lower jaw can be considered as an acoustic traveling-wave antenna for the **ultrasonic** pulses.

DESCRIPTORS:

...ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: dental and oral system, skeletal system, acoustic traveling-wave antenna, **ultrasonic** sensitivity

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ... **ultrasonic** pulses

41/3,K/10 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0004772626 BIOSIS NO.: 198580081521

EFFECTS OF LOCAL VIBRATION TRANSMITTED FROM ULTRASONIC DEVICES ON VIBROTACTILE PERCEPTION IN THE HANDS OF THERAPISTS

AUTHOR: LUNDSTROM R (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: NATIONAL BOARD OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH, TECHNICAL UNIT, BOX 6104, S-900 06 UMEA, SWEDEN**SWEDEN

JOURNAL: Ergonomics 28 (5): p793-803 1985

ISSN: 0014-0139

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

EFFECTS OF LOCAL VIBRATION TRANSMITTED FROM ULTRASONIC DEVICES ON VIBROTACTILE PERCEPTION IN THE HANDS OF THERAPISTS

ABSTRACT: **Ultrasonic** therapists (9) and 9 controls were studied with regard to vibration perception thresholds within the...

...exposed professionally to local vibration with high frequencies, around 1 MHz, from the handles of **ultrasonic** transducers used for therapy in medical service. For the therapists, compared with the controls, a **reduction** of vibration **perception** was seen. Vibration with high frequencies might have a negative influence on man.

41/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

06822267 E.I. No: EIP04178134868

Title: Overview of sonic boom noise

Author: Sparrow, Victor W.

Corporate Source: Graduate Program in Acoustics Pennsylvania State University 316B Leonhard Bldg., University Park, PA 16802, United States

Conference Title: 2003 ASME International Mechanical Engineering Congress

Conference Location: Washington, DC, United States Conference Date: 20031115-20031121

E.I. Conference No.: 62698

Source: Transportation: Making Tracks for Tomorrow's Transportation 2003.

Publication Year: 2003

ISBN: 0791837300

Language: English

...Abstract: have sonic booms that are less loud than previous designs, opening the possibility for overland **supersonic** flight. This work is continuing. However, there are several challenges remaining regarding the propagation (path) of sonic boom noise through the real atmosphere and in the human **perception** (receiver) of **minimized** sonic boom waveforms. 47 Refs.

Identifiers: Sonic boom noise; **Supersonic** flight

41/3,K/12 (Item 2 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)

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01249397 E.I. Monthly No: EIM8210-043085

Title: CAN REAL-TIME BE USED AS THE ONLY ABDOMINAL EXAMINATION TECHNIQUE? EXPERIENCE WITH A HIGH RESOLUTION REAL-TIME SCANNER.

Author: Bartrum, R. J. Jr. Mary Hitchcock Meml Hosp, Hanover, NH, USA

Corporate Source: Crow, H. C.

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 24th Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine and the 8th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Ultrasound Technical Specialists.

Conference Location: Montreal, Can Conference Date: 19790827

E.I. Conference No.: 00263

Source: Publ by Am Inst of Ultrasound in Med, Oklahoma City, Okla, USA p 30

Publication Year: 1979

Language: English

...Descriptors: **Ultrasonic** Applications

...Identifiers: TRANSDUCER WATER BATH HOUSING; OSCILLATING MIRROR SOUND BEAM REFLECTION; DIGITAL FORMAT SIGNAL STORAGE; EXAMINATION TIME **REDUCTION**; ANATOMIC RELATIONSHIP **PERCEPTION** IMPROVEMENT; ECHO-AVERAGING OF IMAGES; ABSTRACT ONLY

41/3,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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06294596 EMBASE No: 1995332710

The choice of inhalers in adults and children over six

Chapman K.R.

ECW, Asthma Centre of Toronto Hospital, 399 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ont. M5T 2S8 Canada

Journal of Aerosol Medicine: Deposition, Clearance, and Effects in the Lung (J. AEROSOL. MED. DEPOSITION CLEAR. EFF. LUNG) (United States)

1995, 8/SUPPL. 2 (S27-S36)
CODEN: JAEME ISSN: 0894-2684
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Paper
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...add-on devices such as spacing chambers and several powder delivery systems. Gas-driven or **ultrasonic** nebulizers are also available but are generally reserved for in-hospital use or for the...

...cloth rather than air-dried. The most obvious problems, however, concern patient compliance. Spacing chambers **reduce** the patient's **perception** of aerosol delivery; although this may minimize the unpleasant taste of some drugs, many patients...

41/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
(c) 2005 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

16535517 PASCAL No.: 04-0183123
Digital neuromorphic processing for a simplified algorithm of ultrasonic reception
QIANG Lin; CLARKE Chris
Dept. of Elec. & Electron. Eng., Univ. of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, UK
Journal: The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2001-05-04,
115 (5) p. 2518
Language: English

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Digital neuromorphic processing for a simplified algorithm of ultrasonic reception

Previously, most mammalian auditory systems research has concentrated on human sensory **perception** whose frequencies are lower than 20 kHz. The implementations almost always used analog VLSI design. Due to the complexity...

... filters and advanced field programmable gate array (FPGA) architectures to provide a viable solution. The **ultrasonic** signal processing is implemented on a Xilinx FPGA Virtex II device in real time. In...

41/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

016542884 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-701604/200469
XRPX Acc No: N04-556299

Noise suppression method for suppressing noise in the auditory apparatus of a human or animal undergoing dental treatment, whereby noise is detected and compensation ultrasound waves applied to the auditory apparatus

Patent Assignee: ROTH J (ROTH-I)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 10356046	A1	20040930	DE 10356046	A	20031201	200469 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 10313070 A 20030321

*Available
range*

March 21, 2003

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
DE 10356046 A1 5 G10K-011/178

Abstract (Basic):

... Stress is **reduced** in that noise **perception** is **reduced** .
...Title Terms: **ULTRASONIC** ;

41/3,K/16 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015924121 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-081961/200408

Related WPI Acc No: 2004-097648

XRAM Acc No: C04-033726

XRPX Acc No: N04-065484

Disposable absorbent article e.g. infant diaper, comprises discrete component, containing material having preset surface topographic variance value and including printed block having sensor value

Patent Assignee: KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC (KIMB)

Inventor: BELAU T R; FLATTUM M J; FORRESTER R D; KRESSNER B E; WINKEL P C

Number of Countries: 104 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 2003103553	A1	20031218	WO 2003US18080	A	20030606	200408 B
US 20030233081	A1	20031218	US 2002387102	P	20020607	200410
			US 2003452033	A	20030530	
AU 2003237497	A1	20031222	AU 2003237497	A	20030606	200445
EP 1511451	A1	20050309	EP 2003736946	A	20030606	200518
			WO 2003US18080	A	20030606	
KR 2005008728	A	20050121	KR 2004718836	A	20041122	200535
KR 2005008727	A	20050121	KR 2004718835	A	20041122	200535

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003452033 A 20030530; US

2002387102 P 20020607; US 2003449987 A 20030530

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 2003103553 A1 E 64 A61F-013/15

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO
NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN
YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB
GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ
UG ZM ZW

US 20030233081 A1 A61F-013/15 Provisional application US 2002387102

AU 2003237497 A1 A61F-013/15 Based on patent WO 2003103553

EP 1511451 A1 E A61F-013/15 Based on patent WO 2003103553

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

KR 2005008728 A A61L-015/16

KR 2005008727 A A61L-015/16

Abstract (Basic):

... The majority of diaper components are assembled together using
ultrasonic bonding techniques and manufacturing cost is reduced. A
spacer or ventilation layer between the garment facing surface of
absorbent core and outer cover, **reduces** the **perception** that the

outer cover feels damp or clammy. A body liner presents a body facing
...

?

4/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010037423

WPI Acc No: 1994-305134/199438

XRPX Acc No: N94-239963

Segmented ring shims for yoke type MRI magnet - has pole pairs supported on yoke and juxtaposed to define between them imaging volume, and shim pieces arranged positionally adjustable in directions parallel with longitudinal axis of poles

Patent Assignee: OXFORD MAGNET TECHNOLOGY LTD (OXFO-N)

Inventor: **SELLERS M B**

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2276946	A	19941012	GB 937380	A	19930408	199438 B
EP 619499	A1	19941012	EP 93118625	A	19931119	199439
US 5431165	A	19950711	US 94177820	A	19940104	199533
JP 7171131	A	19950711	JP 93333021	A	19931227	199536
GB 2276946	B	19970402	GB 937380	A	19930408	199717
EP 619499	B1	19990609	EP 93118625	A	19931119	199927
DE 69325255	E	19990715	DE 625255	A	19931119	199934
			EP 93118625	A	19931119	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 937380 A 19930408

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2276946	A		18	G01R-033/38	
EP 619499	A1 E		8	G01R-033/38	
	Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT				
US 5431165	A		7	A61B-005/055	
JP 7171131	A		5	A61B-005/055	
EP 619499	B1 E			G01R-033/38	
	Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT				
DE 69325255	E			G01R-033/38	Based on patent EP 619499
GB 2276946	B			G01R-033/3873	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2276946 A

The shims (12) for homogenising the magnetic field in the sample volume of an MRI magnet set into the pole face (11) and are adjustable in the longitudinal direction (14). The shims may form a segmented ring and may be composed of ferromagnetic or permanent magnet material.

The rigid and sepd. pole plate (10) protects the pole face from gradient induced hysteresis and can support fine shimming device. Rose rings, one for each pole, are mounted on endface of respective poles to improve homogeneity of field.

ADVANTAGE - Facilitates fabrication of MRI appts. wherein patient is accessible to medical personnel during imaging, so that dynamic techniques are possible for diagnosis and/or other purposes.

Dwg.2/4

Abstract (Equivalent): GB 2276946 B

A magnet for magnetic resonance imaging comprising a pair of poles supported on a yoke and juxtaposed to define between them an imaging volume, the poles having opposed end faces which each include shim pieces set therein, which shim pieces are adapted and arranged to be positionally adjustable in directions parallel with the longitudinal axis of the poles for the purpose of

homogenising the magnetic field in the imaging volume, characterised in that each pole has a substantially rigid pole plate which is provided on its end face and disposed substantially orthogonally of the said axis, the pole plate being spaced apart from the end face of the pole with which it is associated, and serves in use to reduce the adverse effect of hysteresis.

Dwg.1

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5431165 A

The magnet for **magnetic resonance imaging** comprises a pair of poles supported on a yoke and juxtaposed to define between them an imaging volume. The poles have opposed end faces each including shim pieces, and a device for positionally adjusting the shims directions parallel with the longitudinal axis of the poles for homogenising the magnetic field in the imaging volume. Each pole has a rigid pole plate disposed on its end face its end face and orthogonally of the axis, and the pole plate is spaced apart from the end face of the pole with which it is associated.

The rigid, pole plate for each pole is sandwiched between, on one side, the end face of the pole with which it is associated, and into which the shims are set, and on the other side the gradient coils. Each pole includes a cylindrical space within which the pole plate and the gradient coils are disposed and embraced by a pair of annular 'Rose' rings, one for each pole, which are mounted on the end face of respective poles.

ADVANTAGE - Improved shimming process. By using sepd. rigid pole pieces, adverse effects of hysteresis is removed.

Dwg.2/4

6/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05471638 Genuine Article#: WB183 Number of References: 11
Title: **MRI** ACOUSTIC NOISE (Abstract Available)
Author(s): **SELLERS MB**; PAVLIDIS JD; CARLBERGER T
Corporate Source: SIEMENS UB MED ENGN/D-91052 ERLANGEN//GERMANY/
Journal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEURORADIOLOGY, 1996, V2, N6 (NOV-DEC), P
549-560
ISSN: 1079-8110
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Acoustic noise results when Lorentz forces deform the gradient coils. Trapezoidal gradient excitation pulses have a broad bandwidth that may excite one or multiple structural and acoustic resonances within the gradient coil. The effect is most severe when the mode shape of these resonances corresponds to the Lorentz force distribution, and when the structural and acoustic resonances both occur at the same frequency (double resonance). Current regulations for MR scans in the United States limit the average noise exposure to 105 dB(A) and the peak exposure to 140 dB(A). The new International Electrotechnical Commission standard is stricter (99 dB[A]). Other regulations may lower the maximum permissible exposure further, even as new MRI sequences are becoming louder. These factors will mandate effective noise control by use of external ear protectors, force-balanced coils, passive mechanical noise abatement, passive acoustic measures, and active acoustic measures (anti-noise).

Calculation of a mathematical figure designated the Noise Factor permits rapid quantification of acoustic noise and simplified comparison of noise among different sequences, coils, and vendors. The sound pressure is proportional to the Noise Factor times the Slew Rate in the trapezoidal gradient excitation pulse.

6/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016634791
WPI Acc No: 2004-793504/200478
XRAM Acc No: C04-276999
XRPX Acc No: N04-625219

Magnetic resonance imaging system used in medical procedure for obtaining detailed images of patient, comprises patient bore, gradient coil assembly, radio frequency coil assembly, copper stub, and non-conducting manifold

Patent Assignee: GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GENE)
Inventor: **SELLERS M B**

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6812705	B1	20041102	US 2003707322	A	20031205	200478 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003707322 A 20031205

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6812705	B1	8	G01V-003/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6812705 B1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A **magnetic resonance imaging** system has patient bore; gradient coil assembly surrounding patient bore; radio frequency coil assembly between patient bore and gradient coil assembly; copper stub fluidically coupled to each hollow conductor structure (43); and non-conducting manifold fluidically coupled to each copper stub pipe and coolant source.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** system comprises patient bore; gradient coil assembly surrounding patient bore; radio frequency (RF) coil assembly between patient bore and gradient coil assembly, and comprising hollow conductor structure fluidically coupled to coolant source having non-conductive coolant flowing through the conductor structure to maintain the patient bore below a maximum desired temperature during operation of the **MRI** system; copper stub fluidically coupled to each hollow conductor structure; and non-conducting manifold fluidically coupled to each copper stub pipe and coolant source. An **INDEPENDENT CLAIM** is also included for a method for forming **MRI** machine having temperature-controlled patient bore comprising providing pair of mandrels (71, 73); introducing RF coils within a cavity regions (75) between the pair of mandrels; introducing uncured composite material (55) under vacuum pressure to the cavity; curing the uncured composite material; removing the mandrels to form a coolant-cooled body coil assembly; introducing the coolant-cooled RF body coil assembly within the **MRI** machine between a gradient coil assembly and the patient bore; fluidically coupling the coolant-cooled RF body coil to the coolant source; and introducing a coolant from the coolant source through the body coil during **scanning** procedure.

USE - Used in medical procedure for obtaining detailed images of patient.

ADVANTAGE - The invention allows RF body coils to run cooler and provide a thermal barrier to heat emitted by the gradient coil during **MRI scan**. This makes the patient bore cooler during the **scans**. This in turn allows the **scans** to be longer without affecting the patient. The hollow conductor provides a stiffer RF body coil that may reduce acoustical noise generated during **scanning** operations.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a partial section view of the **MRI** system.

Scanning bore (6)

Antenna (25)

Hollow conductive structure (43)

Gaps (49)

Bottom surface (51)

Composite material (55)

Mandrels (71, 73)

Cavity (75)

pp; 8 DwgNo 4/7

9/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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0013427146 BIOSIS NO.: 200200020657

MRI magnets

AUTHOR: Sellers M B

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Witney, England, UK**UK

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1176 (2): p837 July 11, 1995 1995

MEDIUM: print

PATENT NUMBER: US 5431165 **PATENT DATE GRANTED:** July 11, 1995 19950711

PATENT CLASSIFICATION: 128-653.5 **PATENT ASSIGNEE:** OXFORD MAGNET TECHNOLOGY
LIMITED **PATENT COUNTRY:** USA

ISSN: 0098-1133

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

9/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016926517

WPI Acc No: 2005-250827/200526

XRPX Acc No: N05-206258

Magnetic resonance imaging device has damping layer

sandwiched between inner gradient coil assembly and outer gradient coil
assembly

Patent Assignee: GE MEDICAL SYSTEMS GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY CO (GENE); CLARKE N
(CLAR-I); DUBY T (DUBY-I); MANTONE A (MANT-I); SELLERS M B (SELL-I)

Inventor: CLARKE N; DUBY T; MANTONE A; SEELERS M; **SELLERS M B**

Number of Countries: 004 **Number of Patents:** 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050040825	A1	20050224	US 2003642846	A	20030818	200526 B
JP 2005058773	A	20050310	JP 2004236970	A	20040817	200526
DE 102004038273	A1	20050310	DE 102004038273	A	20040806	200526
GB 2406382	A	20050330	GB 200418130	A	20040813	200526

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003642846 A 20030818

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20050040825	A1		7 G01V-003/00	
JP 2005058773	A		9 A61B-005/055	
DE 102004038273	A1		G01R-033/385	
GB 2406382	A		G01R-033/385	

Abstract (Basic): US 20050040825 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - The imaging device has a damping layer (22) that is sandwiched between an inner gradient coil assembly (16) proximate the patient positioning area and an outer gradient coil assembly (14) proximate the magnet assembly. The damping layer is made of a high modulus cylinder (24) made of ceramic, glass filament wound tube, carbon fiber and other non-conductive material of high modulus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An **INDEPENDENT CLAIM** is also included for method of manufacturing **magnetic resonance imaging** (

MRI) device.

USE - **Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)**
device.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces the amount of vibratory sound energy produced during the **magnetic resonance imaging** procedure.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a sectional view of the **magnetic resonance imaging** device.

magnetic resonance imaging device (10)
outer gradient coil assembly (14)
inner gradient coil assembly (16)
radio frequency coil assembly (18)
longitudinal axis (20)
damping layer (22)
high modulus cylinder (24)
outer and inner viscoelastic layers (26,28)
pp; 7 DwgNo 2/3

9/3,AB/3 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016915311

WPI Acc No: 2005-239599/200525

XRPX Acc No: N05-197306

RF coil assembly for use in **magnetic resonance imaging**
system, has patient bore cooling assembly with longitudinal cooling tubes
that are fixed to exterior of patient bore enclosure, where tubes are
wound in general shape of helix

Patent Assignee: GE MEDICAL SYSTEMS GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY CO (GENE); ALLFORD
M L (ALLF-I); CLARKE N (CLAR-I); MANTONE A (MANT-I); SELLERS M B (SELL-I)
Inventor: ALLFORD M L; CLARKE N; MANTONE A; **SELLERS M B**

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050030028	A1	20050210	US 2003604654	A	20030807	200525 B
JP 2005052658	A	20050303	JP 2004230068	A	20040806	200525
DE 102004038237	A1	20050303	DE 102004038237	A	20040805	200525
GB 2405480	A	20050302	GB 200417095	A	20040730	200525

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003604654 A 20030807

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20050030028	A1		11	G01V-003/00	
JP 2005052658	A		11	A61B-005/055	
DE 102004038237	A1			A61B-005/055	
GB 2405480	A			G01R-033/34	

Abstract (Basic): US 20050030028 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - The assembly has a patient bore cooling assembly with a
patient bore enclosure (240) and longitudinal cooling tubes (232). The
tubes are attached to exterior of the patient bore enclosure. The tubes
are wound in the general shape of a helix. An inner cylinder is
concentric with an outer cylinder. A computer is electronically linked
to a coolant pump to the temperature sensors.

USE - Used in a **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** system (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The longitudinal cooling tubes reduce the heat load in
the patient bore enclosure, thus increasing the comfort of the patient.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a sectional view, taken in a plane through a central longitudinal axis, of a MRI system.

Coil windings (214)
Magnet (216)
Layers (223, 225)
Longitudinal cooling tubes (232)
Patient bore enclosure (240)
pp; 11 DwgNo 2/7

9/3,AB/4 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016870217

WPI Acc No: 2005-194522/200520

XRFX Acc No: N05-160750

Transverse gradient coil for open architecture **magnetic resonance imaging** system, has strip of electrically conductive material with hollow portion such that fluid is permitted to flow through conductive material

Patent Assignee: GE MEDICAL SYSTEMS GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY CO (GENE); CLARKE N (CLAR-I); DUBY T (DUBY-I); LIU Q (LIUQ-I); MANTONE A (MANT-I); SELLERS M B (SELL-I)

Inventor: CLARKE N; DUBY T; LIU Q; MANTONE A; **SELLERS M B**

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050035764	A1	20050217	US 2003604748	A	20030814	200520 B
JP 2005058770	A	20050310	JP 2004235800	A	20040813	200520
GB 2406173	A	20050323	GB 200418128	A	20040813	200521

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003604748 A 20030814

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20050035764	A1		9	G01V-003/00	
JP 2005058770	A		9	A61B-005/055	
GB 2406173	A			G01R-033/385	

Abstract (Basic): US 20050035764 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A transverse gradient coil (200) has a strip of electrically conductive material having a hollow portion such that fluid is permitted to flow through the conductive material.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) **magnetic resonance imaging** apparatus;
- (2) gradient coil assembly; and
- (3) method for cooling gradient coil assembly.

USE - For use in architecture **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** system.

ADVANTAGE - The thermal efficiency of the **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** is increased and the imaging quality is improved by reducing homogeneity variations due to temperature fluctuation. Improves product reliability by reducing thermally related failures. Permits passage of larger currents, thereby increasing magnetic field strength and image quality.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic illustration of the cooling system.

gradient coil (200)
cooling tubes (232)
inlet ports (234,235)
coolant pump (240)
coolant lines (261,262)
pp; 9 DwgNo 4/4

9/3,AB/5 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012409876

WPI Acc No: 1999-215984/199919

XRPX Acc No: N99-159014

Nuclear magnetic resonance tomography device e.g. for
medical diagnosis - has display indicating expected noise level for
selected operating parameters allowing noise level to be limited to
prevent patient discomfort

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI)

Inventor: PAVLIDIS J; **SELLERS M**

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 19742687	A1	19990401	DE 1042687	A	19970926	199919 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1042687 A 19970926

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 19742687	A1	5	G01R-033/28	

Abstract (Basic): DE 19742687 A

The tomography device has a display device for indicating the
expected noise level in dependence on the operating parameters of the
tomography device and the selected pulse sequence parameters.

The parameters of the pulse sequence affecting the operating noise
level may be adjusted by a tomography device operating control, for
preventing a defined noise level from being exceeded.

ADVANTAGE - Provides compromise between effective operation and
acceptable noise level.

Dwg.1/4

9/3,AB/6 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012290941

WPI Acc No: 1999-097047/199909

XRAM Acc No: C99-028854

XRPX Acc No: N99-070555

Quieting measure for diagnostic **magnetic resonance** gradient
coil - comprises heating of resin encapsulation to its glass transition
temperature

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI)

Inventor: BOEMMEL F; KAINDL A; **SELLERS M**

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 19733742	C1	19990204	DE 1033742	A	19970804	199909 B

US 6075363 A 20000613 US 98129489 A 19980804 200035

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1033742 A 19970804

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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DE 19733742	C1		8	G01R-033/385	
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US 6075363	A			G01V-003/00	
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Abstract (Basic): DE 19733742 C

Quietening measure for noisy diagnostic **magnetic resonance** gradient coil, comprises at least part bonding the coil (28) with a reactive (preferably epoxy) resin moulding compound. The resin encapsulation is heated to its glass transition temperature, raising loss factor by an order of magnitude, by judicious exploitation of inherent and pre-existing, heating and cooling systems. The resin is held close to its glass transition temperature, during coil operation.

USE - To reduce noise emission from diagnostic **nuclear magnetic resonance** gradient coils (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - These coils are noisy, really noisy (120 dB cited: exceeds the limit of pain). The method described, augments any damping measures already taken (by 3 dB). Using no additional materials and/or expenditure, the loss factor in mechanical damping is increased considerably, reaching its maximum at the transition temperature, with a steep drop in shear modulus. The state of the coil encapsulant is simply controlled by heating and cooling appropriately, using existing equipment.

Dwg. 4/5

9/3,AB/7 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011439272

WPI Acc No: 1997-417179/199739

XRPX Acc No: N97-347370

Gradient coil system for medical diagnostic **MRI** device - generates magnetic fields with transversal gradients using two gradient coil arrangements rotated vertically w.r.t. each other and having different number of coil pairs

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI)

Inventor: KILIAN V; **SELLERS M**

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 19612478	C1	19970904	DE 1012478	A	19960329	199739 B
JP 10005192	A	19980113	JP 9772511	A	19970326	199812
US 5786694	A	19980728	US 97813086	A	19970307	199837

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1012478 A 19960329

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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DE 19612478	C1		6	G01R-033/385	
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JP 10005192	A		5	A61B-005/055	
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US 5786694	A			G01V-003/00	
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Abstract (Basic): DE 19612478 C

The gradient coil system includes two gradient coil arrangements rotated vertically w.r.t. each other to generate transversal magnetic field gradients. The two gradient coil arrangements include several coil pairs arranged along an axis. The coil pairs are each composed of

two segment type gradient coils.

The number of gradient coil pairs in the two gradient coil arrangements is different (one odd the other even), and the gradient coils of the two gradient coil arrangements overlap each other. The first gradient coil arrangement has one extra coil pair w.r.t. the second gradient coil arrangement.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Human body investigation. Useful vol. in which magnetic field gradient is strongly linear is optimised for both gradient coil arrangements.

Dwg.1/3

9/3,AB/8 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011296550

WPI Acc No: 1997-274455/199725

XRPX Acc No: N97-227291

Magnet arrangement for diagnostic MRI appts. - generates homogeneous magnetic field along one axis of imaging vol., has arc-shaped windings and electromagnet

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI)

Inventor: FRESE G; SELLERS M

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 774670	A1	19970521	EP 96117428	A	19961030	199725 B
JP 9168527	A	19970630	JP 96298398	A	19961111	199736
US 5708362	A	19980113	US 96740488	A	19961030	199809
EP 774670	B1	20020502	EP 96117428	A	19961030	200230
DE 59609147	G	20020606	DE 509147	A	19961030	200237
			EP 96117428	A	19961030	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1042812 A 19951116

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 774670	A1	G		G01R-033/38	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

JP 9168527	A		6	A61B-005/055	
------------	---	--	---	--------------	--

US 5708362	A		10	G01V-003/00	
------------	---	--	----	-------------	--

EP 774670	B1	G		G01R-033/38	
-----------	----	---	--	-------------	--

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 59609147	G			G01R-033/38	Based on patent EP 774670
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Abstract (Basic): EP 774670 A

The superconducting magnet arrangement includes an electromagnet for generating a homogeneous magnetic field along one axis in the imaging volume. The electromagnet includes two windings transverse to the first axis, which is a horizontal axis.

Axial and transversal access to the imaging volume are provided between the two windings. The two windings are arc-shaped and have a concave side linked with the imaging vol. The two windings are parallel to each other and are connected to two coil packets which face the windings.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Investigating human body using magnetic resonance. High magnetic field strength can be generated in imaging volume.

Dwg.1/7

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5708362 A

The superconducting magnet arrangement includes an electromagnet for generating a homogeneous magnetic field along one axis in the imaging volume. The electromagnet includes two windings transverse to the first axis, which is a horizontal axis.

Axial and transversal access to the imaging volume are provided between the two windings. The two windings are arc-shaped and have a concave side linked with the imaging vol: The two windings are parallel to each other and are connected to two coil packets which face the windings.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Investigating human body using **magnetic resonance**. High magnetic field strength can be generated in imaging volume.

Dwg.1/7

9/3,AB/9 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011188603

WPI Acc No: 1997-166528/199716

XRPX Acc No: N97-136898

Tesseral gradient coil for **NMR** device - has two coil segments with windings symmetrical w.r.t. middle line of inside of **NMR** device, with current flowing in opposite directions through windings

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI)

Inventor: BOEMMEL F; **SELLERS M**

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 19527020	C1	19970220	DE 1027020	A	19950724	199716 B
JP 9028693	A	19970204	JP 96194685	A	19960724	199716
US 5675255	A	19971007	US 96685930	A	19960722	199746

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1027020 A 19950724

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 19527020	C1		16	G01R-033/385	
JP 9028693	A		10	A61B-005/055	
US 5675255	A		16	G01V-003/00	

Abstract (Basic): DE 19527020 C

The tesseral gradient coil is composed of at least two coil segments in the axial direction. Each segment has two windings symmetrical w.r.t. a middle line of the inside of the **NMR** device. Each winding in turn has an outer portion on a greater radius around the middle axis and an inner portion on a smaller radius around the middle axis of the inside of the **NMR** device.

Current flows in opposite directions through the two winding portions. The Ampere winding number of the outer winding portion is smaller than the Ampere winding number of the inner winding portion.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Medical **NMR**. Simple winding arrangement.

Dwg.7/13

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5675255 A

In a tesseral gradient coil for a **nuclear magnetic resonance** tomography apparatus, said apparatus having a basic field magnet with a hollow-cylindrical interior on which said tesseral gradient coil is disposed for generating a magnetic field gradient, said tesseral gradient coil comprising a segmented coil including at least two coil segments spaced in an axial direction, each coil segment

being composed of at least two windings arranged symmetrically in a plane oriented perpendicularly relative to a center line of said interior, each winding being composed of an inner winding part laying on a smaller radius around said center axis and an outer winding part lying on a larger radius around said center axis and an outer winding part lying on a larger radius around said center axis, said inner and outer winding parts respectively having current flowing therein in opposite directions, the improvement comprising:

said outer winding part being composed of a first plurality of ampere-turns and said inner winding part being composed of a second plurality of ampere turns, said first plurality being less than said second plurality.

Dwg.7/13

9/3,AB/10 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011168669

WPI Acc No: 1997-146594/199714

XRPX Acc No: N97-121197

Magnetic resonance appts. with gradient coil fixed to holder

- has several coils forming gradient coil system fixed in region where vibration node is expected

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI)

Inventor: BOEMMEL F; SCHUSTER J; **SELLERS M**

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 19531216	A1	19970227	DE 1031216	A	19950824	199714 B
JP 9103422	A	19970422	JP 96222501	A	19960823	199726
US 5698980	A	19971216	US 96689655	A	19960813	199805
DE 19531216	C2	19980129	DE 1031216	A	19950824	199808

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1031216 A 19950824

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 19531216	A1		6	G01R-033/385	
JP 9103422	A		4	A61B-005/055	
US 5698980	A		6	G01V-003/00	
DE 19531216	C2		6	G01R-033/385	

Abstract (Basic): DE 19531216 A

The **MRI** appts., e.g. superconducting, includes a cylindrical chamber within which a patient lies, and multiple gradient coils forming a gradient coil system. A particular gradient coil is fixed at least in a region where a vibration node is expected and is fixed to a holder by a damping member.

The coils are fixed at positions corresponding to one third lengths of the cylindrical chamber. The maximum vibrations occur at the ends and in the middle of the gradient coil system.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For human body investigation. Oscillations from gradient coil surrounding superconductive magnet do not have adverse effect on **magnetic resonance** system.

Dwg.1/3

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5698980 A

The **MRI** appts., e.g. superconducting, includes a cylindrical chamber within which a patient lies, and multiple gradient coils forming a gradient coil system. A particular gradient coil is fixed at

least in a region where a vibration node is expected and is fixed to a holder by a damping member.

The coils are fixed at positions corresponding to one third lengths of the cylindrical chamber. The maximum vibrations occur at the ends and in the middle of the gradient coil system.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For human body investigation. Oscillations from gradient coil surrounding superconductive magnet do not have adverse effect on magnetic resonance system.

Dwg.2/3

9/3,AB/11 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010946932

WPI Acc No: 1996-443882/199645

XRPX Acc No: N96-373756

Diagnostic **magnetic resonance** appts. for human body investigation - has main magnetic field and gradient coils for generating gradient fields and devices for reducing main magnetic field in vicinity of leads by generating compensation magnetic field

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI)

Inventor: **SELLERS M**

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 19511834	A1	19961002	DE 1011834	A	19950330	199645 B
JP 8266513	A	19961015	JP 9674953	A	19960328	199651
US 5661399	A	19970826	US 96622690	A	19960326	199740

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1011834 A 19950330

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 19511834	A1		6	G01R-033/38	
JP 8266513	A		4	A61B-005/055	
US 5661399	A		6	G01V-003/00	

Abstract (Basic): DE 19511834 A

The **magnetic resonance** appts. has a main magnetic field and gradient coils (4,24,26) for generating gradient fields. The gradient coils include primary and secondary coils. Leads for the gradient coils run vertically w.r.t the main magnetic field.

The leads are associated with devices for reducing the main magnetic field in the vicinity of the leads. The devices generate a compensation magnetic field using a coil arrangement and a dc source. The **magnetic resonance** appts. Also includes vibration damping materials.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Medical diagnostic **magnetic resonance** device. Reduces noise effects from gradient coil on patient. Accurate gradient fields.

Dwg.2/3

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5661399 A

A diagnostic **nuclear magnetic resonance** apparatus comprising:

means for generating a main magnetic field having a main magnetic field direction;

gradient coils for generating gradient fields, each gradient coil having respective conductors running substantially perpendicularly to said main magnetic field direction; and

means, allocated to said conductors, for reducing said main magnetic field in an environment of said conductors for reducing noise produced by oscillation of said conductors.

Dwg.2/3

9/3,AB/12 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010223482

WPI Acc No: 1995-124737/199517

XRPX Acc No: N95-098676

Magnetic resonance imaging magnet - comprises opposing pole pieces which define, between them, imaging volume, and pole pieces which comprise pole plates which are fabricated from wound high permeability laminated soft magnetic material

Patent Assignee: OXFORD MAGNET TECHNOLOGY LTD (OXFO-N)

Inventor: ALLIS J L; ARMSTRONG A G A M; ELLIOTT R T; **SELLERS M B**;

ANDREW A G

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 645641	A1	19950329	EP 94114292	A	19940912	199517 B
GB 2282451	A	19950405	GB 9417541	A	19940901	199517
JP 7163546	A	19950627	JP 94233636	A	19940928	199534
GB 2282451	B	19971112	GB 9417541	A	19940901	199748
US 5680086	A	19971021	US 94305867	A	19940914	199748
EP 645641	B1	19990616	EP 94114292	A	19940912	199928
DE 69419096	E	19990722	DE 94619096	A	19940912	199935
			EP 94114292	A	19940912	
JP 3548240	B2	20040728	JP 94233636	A	19940928	200449

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 9417541 A 19940901; GB 9320043 A 19930929

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 645641	A1	E	7	G01R-033/383	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

GB 2282451	A	18	G01R-033/38	
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JP 7163546	A	7	A61B-005/055	
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GB 2282451	B		G01R-033/38	
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US 5680086	A	6	H01F-001/00	
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EP 645641	B1	E	G01R-033/383	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69419096	E		G01R-033/383	Based on patent EP 645641
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JP 3548240	B2	9	A61B-005/055	Previous Publ. patent JP 7163546
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Abstract (Basic): EP 645641 A

The **MRI** magnet includes laminations which are mutually insulated one from another. In addition opposing pole pieces (1 and 2) define an imaging volume between them. The pole pieces comprise pole plates which are fabricated from wound high permeability soft magnetic material where turns of the material are mutually insulated one from another.

The material comprises strip material which is wound to produce pole plates, the thickness of which corresponds to the width of the strip. The high permeability soft magnetic material is silicon-iron, or nickel-iron alloy.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Magnetic field shaping can be provided by using

shims of magnetic material positioned between pole plate and pole shoe of each pole piece.

Dwg.1,2/3

Abstract (Equivalent): GB 2282451 B

A magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) magnet comprising pole pieces which define between them an imaging volume, the pole pieces comprising pole plates fabricated from radially laminated high permeability soft magnetic material, and each pole piece further comprises a pole shoe and a gradient coil assembly, the pole shoes being linked by a yoke of magnetic material which provides a magnetic flux return path, the pole plate of each pole piece being positioned between an associated pole shoe and an associated gradient coil assembly so that the imaging volume lies contiguously between the gradient coil assemblies, and wherein each gradient coil assembly is fabricated so as to afford active shielding of the axial gradient coil only, leaving the transverse gradient axes unshielded.

Dwg.1

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5680086 A

A magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) magnet comprising:

pole pieces which define between them an imaging volume, the pole pieces comprising pole plates fabricated from radially laminated high permeability soft magnetic material, a pole shoe and a gradient coil assembly, and

a yoke of magnetic material linking the pole shoes and providing a magnetic flux return path, the pole plate of each pole piece being positioned between an associated pole shoe and an associated gradient coil assembly so that the imaging volume lies contiguously between the gradient coil assemblies,

each gradient coil assembly being fabricated so as to afford active shielding of its axial gradient only and to leave its transverse gradient unshielded.

Dwg.2/3C

32/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016425684

WPI Acc No: 2004-583599/200457

XRAM Acc No: C04-212873

XRPX Acc No: N04-461245

Telemetry system for well bottoms comprises discrete multi-carrying modulation and adaptive filtering

Patent Assignee: HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES INC (HALL)

Inventor: GARDNER W R

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
FR 2851008	A1	20040813	FR 20041070	A	20040204	200457 B
WO 200472793	A2	20040826	WO 2004US3547	A	20040206	200457
US 20040155794	A1	20040812	US 2003359930	A	20030206	200457

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003359930 A 20030206

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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FR 2851008	A1	44	E21B-047/12		
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WO 200472793	A2	E	G06F-000/00		
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ
CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ
UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR
GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR
TZ UG ZM ZW

US 20040155794 A1 G01V-003/00

Abstract (Basic): FR 2851008 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A telemetry system includes a well bottom **emitter** (116), a cable (108) and a surface receiver (158) coupled to the well bottom **emitter** by the cable, in which the surface receiver uses the adaptive filter to eliminate noise in the signal from the **emitter**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The noise includes periodic and aperiodic noise. The **system** also includes one or more detectors placed to receive an indication of the aperiodic noise and a noise source such as a motor, electrical supply or antenna. The surface receiver is a slow circuit configured to correspond approximately to a period of a first noise frequency. Alternatively, the **emitter** is at the surface and the receiver at the well bottom, or there is an **emitter/receiver** at the well bottom and an **emitter** and receiver at the surface.

USE - Used for telemetry at the well bottom to have information on the parameters and conditions of geological formations being drilled through.

ADVANTAGE - The telemetry system gives higher data flow rate, and therefore more information to make drilling more effective.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the detector at the well bottom connected by a cable as described in various versions.

Cable (108)

Emitter (116)

Surface receiver (158)

32/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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008821445

WPI Acc No: 1991-325458/199144

XRPX Acc No: N91-249480

Environmental **noise suppression system** e.g. for vehicle -
 determines quiet zone shape by placing point noise sensors to define
 region of effective noise cancellation

Patent Assignee: NOISE CANCELLATION TECHNOLOGIES (NOIS-N); ACTIVE NOISE &
 VIBRATION TECHN (ACTI-N); NOISE CANCELLATION TECHNOLOGIES INC (NOIS-N)

Inventor: BARNES D; CAIN J J; CHAIT J; DYE D

Number of Countries: 018 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9115896	A	19911017				199144 B
CA 2040115	A	19911010				199201
AU 9174401	A	19911030				199205
US 5133017	A	19920721	US 90507365	A	19900409	199232
EP 533680	A1	19930331	EP 91905557	A	19910226	199313
			WO 91US1395	A	19910226	
EP 533680	A4	19940525	EP 91905557	A	19910000	199531
EP 533680	B1	19981104	EP 91905557	A	19910226	199848
			WO 91US1395	A	19910226	
DE 69130452	E	19981210	DE 630452	A	19910226	199904
			EP 91905557	A	19910226	
			WO 91US1395	A	19910226	
ES 2125866	T3	19990316	EP 91905557	A	19910226	199918

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90507365 A 19900409

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9115896	A		2		
					Designated States (National): AU JP KR
					Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
US 5133017	A		12	H03B-029/00	
EP 533680	A1	E	1	H03B-029/00	Based on patent WO 9115896
					Designated States (Regional): BE DE DK ES FR GB IT NL SE
EP 533680	B1	E		H03B-029/00	Based on patent WO 9115896
					Designated States (Regional): BE DE DK ES FR GB IT NL SE
DE 69130452	E			H03B-029/00	Based on patent EP 533680
					Based on patent WO 9115896
ES 2125866	T3			H03B-029/00	Based on patent EP 533680

Abstract (Basic): WO 9115896 A

The system has an electronic noise controller (46) coupled to a number of symmetrically arranged microphones (24,26). The microphone outputs are suitably mixed through mixers (47,49) and an electrical cancellation signal is generated of identical magnitude but opposite polarity to the noise signal to be cancelled. The cancellation signal is used to drive speaker actuators (16,18) which output the signal in close proximity to the microphones, initiating cancellation of the unwanted noise.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For reducing noise experienced by patient undergoing NMR diagnosis, or dental treatment, or for incorporation in household furniture. Microphone can be configured so

that part in **NMR** measurement zone is non-magnetic. (2/4pp
Dwg.No.6/18)

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5133017 A

The personal **noise** cancellation **system** to reduce undesired noise for an individual, which system comprises an acoustic structure intended to provide a localised zone of noise cancellation for a single individual with the acoustic structure in the vicinity of the individual. It has an acoustic actuator having an output to **emit** an audio cancellation signal in a direction towards the individual to reduce the undesired noise in response to a received electrical cancellation signal, which acoustic actuator is supported by the acoustic structure. There is an audio input to sense undesired noise receivable by the individual and produce an output for cancellation. A noise cancellation controller receives the output of the audio input and generates the electrical cancellation signal for the acoustic actuator.

The audio input comprises an elongated audio input mixing chamber extending transversely of the direction of output of the acoustic actuator to average a number of audio input signals received in it. It also has an array of audio input points to the elongated audio input chamber which audio input points are distributed in the transverse direction of output of the acoustic actuator and are designed to receive audio input signals from the direction. At least one microphone is acoustically coupled to the elongated chamber to receive a mixed and averaged audio input from it.

USE - With dental chairs and automobile seats.

na

Dwg.1/18

32/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05096623

MRI SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 08-052123 [JP 8052123 A]
PUBLISHED: February 27, 1996 (19960227)
INVENTOR(s): IIZUKA MASAHIRO
YOSHINO HITOSHI
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI MEDICAL CORP [420143] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 06-209404 [JP 94209404]
FILED: August 11, 1994 (19940811)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To provide a means for reducing effectively the vibration of the tilted magnetic field coils of **MRI system** and the **noise** therefrom preventing deterioration in the image quality due to noise.

CONSTITUTION: Tilted magnetic field coils are provided with coil conductors for magnetic fields tilted around three axes fixedly attached to the outside of a bobbin 31 in a cylindrical shape via insulating sheets and a RF shield 35 is fixedly attached to the inside of the bobbin 31. The bobbin 31 disposed immediately outside of the RF shield 35 is molded by resin with a piezoelectric device 30 secured in place therein. When the bobbin 31 is liable to deformation by energization of the coils for producing tilted magnetic fields, the piezoelectric device 30 generates a reverse force, offsetting electromagnetic force and reducing the vibration and noise

accompanying the energization of said coils; at this time, the RF shield 35 acts to interrupt the noise from the piezoelectric device 30, preventing deterioration in the image quality due to the noise and also adverse effect of high frequency wave emitted from high frequency coils on the piezoelectric device.

36/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016498308
WPI Acc No: 2004-656254/200464
XRPX Acc No: N04-519327

Magnetic resonance imaging system for medical
application, uses two or more **magnetic resonance** signal
emitting markers and optical marker attached to puncture needle
Patent Assignee: HITACHI MEDICAL CORP (HITR)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
JP 2004248683 A 20040909 JP 2002230243 A 20020807 200464 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2002230243 A 20020807
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 2004248683 A 8 A61B-005/055

Abstract (Basic): JP 2004248683 A
Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - The system uses two or more **magnetic resonance** (MR) signal **emitting** markers (401,402) and an optical marker (404) attached to a puncture needle (400).
USE - **Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)**
system for acquiring tomographic **image** of **subject**.
ADVANTAGE - By attaching the marker to puncture needle, the puncture needle position is specified easily.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an explanatory drawing of the puncture needle. (Drawing includes non-English language text).
puncture needle (400)
markers (401,402)
tumor (403)
optical camera (405)
pp; 8 DwgNo 2/3

36/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015977787
WPI Acc No: 2004-135637/200414
XRPX Acc No: N04-108244

Image registration method for superposition of e.g. **medical images**, uses transmission image to mask areas of emission image then registers structural image to emission image for superposed display
Patent Assignee: MIRADA SOLUTIONS LTD (MIRA-N); BEHRENBRUCH C P (BEHR-I); JOSEPH DECLERCK J M (DECL-I)
Inventor: BEHRENBRUCH C P; DECLERCK J M J; JOSEPH DECLERCK J M
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
GB 2391125 A 20040128 GB 200216854 A 20020719 200414 B
US 20040071325 A1 20040415 US 2003618565 A 20030711 200426

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 200216854 A 20020719

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
GB 2391125 A 18 G06T-007/00
US 20040071325 A1 G06K-009/00
Abstract (Basic): GB 2391125 A
Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Emission and transmission **images** of a **subject** are obtained (100) which have a known positional relationship, and the transmission image is used to mask out (110) non-interest areas of the emission image. A structural **image** of the **subject** is obtained (100) and registered (112) to the emission image using areas of interest. The emission and structural images are then displayed in superposition (114).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The emission image and transmission image are obtained by single photon emission computerized tomography (SPECT) and single photon transmission computerized tomography (SPTCT) respectively. The structural **image** of the **subject** is obtained by e.g. X-ray, **MRI** or ultrasound imaging.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for ;

- (1) a computer system.
- (2) stored software.

USE - For particular use in the field of **medical imaging**.

ADVANTAGE - Accurately superposes images obtained using different modalities, enabling a clinician to diagnose medical abnormalities.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flow diagram illustrating the image registration method.

obtain images (100)
create mask (108)
apply mask (110)
register emission and structural images (112)
display images (114)
pp; 18 DwgNo 8/13

36/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015281768

WPI Acc No: 2003-342700/200332

XRPX Acc No: N03-274100

Magnetic resonance imager for medical

applications, has vertically movable position sensor with light emitting device and sensing camera, swingably provided to upper magnet to output position of cross section to be imaged

Patent Assignee: HITACHI MEDICAL CORP (HITR)

Inventor: HARADA J; IIZUKA C; ISHIZUKA T; KOMURA K; KUROME A; NAGAO H;

NAGAOKA T; TAJIMA M; TAKAHASHI T

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200326505	A1	20030403	WO 2002JP9618	A	20020919	200332 B
JP 2003530149	X	20050106	WO 2002JP9618	A	20020919	200505
			JP 2003530149	A	20020919	
CN 1555245	A	20041215	CN 2002818243	A	20020919	200519

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200296291 A 20020329; JP 2001285331 A 20010919; JP 2001285949 A 20010919

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200326505 A1 J 56 A61B-005/055

Designated States (National): CN JP US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR

IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR

JP 2003530149 X A61B-005/055 Based on patent WO 200326505

CN 1555245 A A61B-005/055

Abstract (Basic): WO 200326505 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A pointer held by the doctor is used to indicate the portion of **subject** to be **imaged**. A vertically movable position sensor having a light **emitting** device and a sensing camera is swingably provided to an upper magnet of the **magnetic resonance imager** to output position of the cross section indicated by pointer to a control unit (23) for display on a monitor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for treatment tool.

USE - **Magnetic resonance imager (MRI)** for **medical** applications.

ADVANTAGE - Allows the doctor operating the pointer to observe the position of subject indicated by the pointer on a display monitor. Thus, the required portion of **subject** can be **imaged** effectively.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic view of the **magnetic resonance imager**. (Drawing includes non-English text).

control unit (23)

pp; 56 DwgNo 1/28

38/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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11207051 PMID: 7500870

Vascular transit times in calcarine cortex: kinetic analysis of R2* changes observed using localized 1H spectroscopy.

Detre J A; Wang Z; Stecker M M; Zimmerman R A

Department of Neurology, University of Pennsylvania Medical Center, Philadelphia 19104-4283, USA.

Magnetic resonance in medicine - official journal of the Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine / Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine (UNITED STATES) Sep 1995, 34 (3) p326-30, ISSN 0740-3194

Journal Code: 8505245

Contract/Grant No.: NS01502; NS; NINDS; NS01668; NS; NINDS

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

A kinetic analysis of water signal intensity changes measured in human visual cortex by PRESS localized 1H spectroscopy at 500 ms resolution with light-emitting diode (LED) goggle stimulation was used to determine vascular transit times for transitions between rest and activation. Monoexponential curve fitting was used to determine both R2* values for each free induction decay and the time constants for R2* changes with activation and deactivation. Measured transit time values were in general agreement with the literature, and were significantly shorter for "Off-->On" than for "On-->Off" transitions, consistent with known alterations in blood flow with activation and deactivation. The differences in transit times between "Off-->On" and "On-->Off" also varied with stimulus frequency in accordance with known physiology. This type of analysis may provide a useful means of analyzing functional activation data and for quantitatively comparing functional activation results from differing subjects and imaging sessions.

38/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

07478571 PMID: 3484959

Magnetic resonance imaging of temporal bone and cerebellopontine angle lesions.

Maslan M J; Latack J T; Kemink J L; Graham M D

Archives of otolaryngology--head & neck surgery (UNITED STATES) Apr 1986, 112 (4) p410-5, ISSN 0886-4470 Journal Code: 8603209

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Case Reports; Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Lesions of the temporal bone and cerebellopontine angle present a diagnostic challenge because of the complex anatomy, multiplicity of lesions, and difficulty in imaging the dense bone of this area.

Magnetic resonance imaging, a new, nonionizing imaging modality, dependent on monitoring a radiofrequency signal emitted by excited nuclei in an external magnetic field, has shown promise in imaging of the temporal bone and posterior fossa.

38/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

5069801 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9521-8760I-022
Title: Vascular transit times in calcarine cortex: kinetic analysis of R2* changes observed using localized /sup 1/H spectroscopy
Author(s): Detre, J.A.; Zhiyue Wang; Stecker, M.M.; Zimmerman, R.A.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Neurol., Pennsylvania Univ. Med. Center, Philadelphia, PA, USA
Journal: Magnetic Resonance in Medicine vol.34, no.3 p.326-30
Publication Date: Sept. 1995 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: MRMEEN ISSN: 0740-3194
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0740-3194/95/\$3.00
Language: English

Abstract: A kinetic analysis of water signal intensity changes measured in human visual cortex by PRESS localized /sup 1/H spectroscopy at 500 ms resolution with light-emitting diode (LED) goggle stimulation was used to determine vascular transit times for transitions between rest and activation. Monoexponential curve fitting was used to determine both R2* values for each free induction decay and the time constants for R2* changes with activation and deactivation. Measured transit time values were in general agreement with the literature, and were significantly shorter for "Off to On" than for "On to Off" transitions, consistent with known alterations in blood flow with activation and deactivation. The differences in transit times between "Off to on" and "on to Off" also varied with stimulus frequency in accordance with known physiology. This type of analysis may provide a useful means of analyzing functional activation data and for quantitatively comparing functional activation results from differing **subjects** and **imaging** sessions.

Subfile: A
Copyright 1995, IEE

38/3,AB/4 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0013409929 BIOSIS NO.: 200200003440
Neural mechanisms of temporal processing: An MEG and event-related fMRI study
AUTHOR: Harrington D L (Reprint); Dale C L (Reprint); Huang M (Reprint); Sheltraw D J (Reprint); Rao S M (Reprint); Lee R R (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: VA Med Ctr, Albuquerque, NM, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts 27 (2): p2254 2001 2001
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 31st Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience San Diego, California, USA November 10-15, 2001; 20011110
ISSN: 0190-5295
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The neural systems that time events and store their representations in memory for later use remain controversial. We used magnetoencephalography (MEG) and event-related functional **magnetic resonance imaging** (efMRI) to distinguish systems that **emit** regular signals to mark the passage of time (i.e., timekeeper mechanism) from those involved in storing and maintaining interval representations in

memory. Subjects underwent whole-head MEG (122 planar gradiometers) to chart the time course of neuronal activation and efmRI (1.5T, 21 sagittal slices, TR=2.0) to confirm MEG source localizations. During **imaging, subjects** performed a time perception task in which they judged whether the interval separating a comparison tone-pair was longer or shorter than the interval separating a standard tone-pair (1200 or 1800 ms). MEG data were averaged into 300 ms bins and the Multi-Start Spatio-Temporal downhill simplex method was used to localize neuronal activation during the presentation of the standard interval. Preliminary results identified basal ganglia sources active throughout the entire standard interval. These regularly occurring signals were compatible with a role for the basal ganglia in timekeeping. Hippocampal sources were observed only during the onset and offset of the interval, implicating this system in storing information about interval duration. Sources in the middle-frontal and parietal areas were active only in bins separating the two tones, consistent with modulating roles in attention and working memory during interval encoding. The results extend theory by illuminating the dynamic interplay among timing processes.

38/3,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

04250791 Genuine Article#: RR687 Number of References: 34
Title: VASCULAR TRANSIT TIMES IN CALCARINE CORTEX - KINETIC-ANALYSIS OF
R2-ASTERISK CHANGES OBSERVED USING LOCALIZED H-1 SPECTROSCOPY (Abstract Available)

Author(s): DETRE JA; WANG ZY; STECKER MM; ZIMMERMAN RA
Corporate Source: UNIV PENN,MED CTR,DEPT NEUROL,3400 SPRUCE
ST/PHILADELPHIA//PA/19104; CHILDRENS HOSP PHILADELPHIA,DEPT
RADIOLOG/PHILADELPHIA//PA/00000

Journal: MAGNETIC RESONANCE IN MEDICINE, 1995, V34, N3 (SEP), P326-330
ISSN: 0740-3194

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: NOTE

Abstract: A kinetic analysis of water signal intensity changes measured in human visual cortex by PRESS localized H-1 spectroscopy at 500 ms resolution with light-emitting diode (LED) goggle stimulation was used to determine vascular transit times for transitions between rest and activation. Monoexponential curve fitting was used to determine both R2* values for each free induction decay and the time constants for R2* changes with activation and deactivation. Measured transit time values were in general agreement with the literature, and were significantly shorter for 'Off-->On' than for 'On-->Off' transitions, consistent with known alterations in blood flow with activation and deactivation. The differences in transit times between 'Off-->On' and 'On-->Off' also varied with stimulus frequency in accordance with known physiology. This type of analysis may provide a useful means of analyzing functional activation data and for quantitatively comparing functional activation results from differing subjects and imaging sessions.

38/3,AB/6 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016798127

WPI Acc No: 2005-122406/200513

XRPX Acc No: N05-105651

Multimodal imaging system used in medical application, includes object handling system that transfers object between interior cavity of light imaging system and receiving area of **magnetic resonance imaging** system

Patent Assignee: XENOGEN CORP (XENO-N)

Inventor: CABLE M D; NILSON D; RICE B W

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200505381	A2	20050120	WO 2004US21204	A	20040630	200513 B
US 20050028482	A1	20050210	US 2003484186	P	20030701	200513
			US 2004881707	A	20040629	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2004881707 A 20040629; US 2003484186 P 20030701

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200505381	A2	E	54	C07D-000/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

US 20050028482	A1			E04F-021/00	Provisional application US 2003484186
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200505381 A2

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A light imaging system (10) provides light data related to light **emitted** from a light source located inside an object, that is captured by a camera. A **magnetic resonance imaging** system (8) provides image data for internal portion of the object. An object handling system (6) transfers the object between the interior cavity of the light imaging system and receiving **area** of the **imaging** system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) object handling system;

(2) imaging system; and

(3) method for obtaining multiple types of imaging data for object.

USE - For providing multiple types of imaging data for internal portion such as tumor, cells, rectum, esophagus, brain, chest, liver of object e.g. mice, rats, etc., in research and imaging applications.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to maintain the spatial accuracy provided by each system. Offers low cost multi-mode imaging.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the system for providing light and **magnetic resonance imaging**.

object handling system (6)

magnetic resonance imaging system (8)

light imaging system (10)

manipulator (502)

track (504)

stage (609)

pp; 54 DwgNo 1B/9

38/3,AB/7 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016724306

WPI Acc No: 2005-048581/200505

XRAM Acc No: C05-016654

Biocompatible fluorescent silicon nanoparticle, useful in in-vitro and in-vivo optical imaging, comprises a fluorescent silicon nanoparticle and a biocompatible coating

Patent Assignee: VISEN MEDICAL INC (VISE-N)

Inventor: GROVES K; MADDEN K N; POSS K G; RAJOPADHYE M

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 2004108902	A2	20041216	WO 2004US18023	A	20040604	200505 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003475802 P 20030604

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 2004108902	A2	E	58	C12N-000/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ
CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ
UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR
GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL
SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): WO 2004108902 A2

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Biocompatible fluorescent silicon nanoparticle (A) comprises a fluorescent silicon nanoparticle (1) and a biocompatible coating (2).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) an in vitro optical imaging method comprising contacting a sample with fluorescent silicon nanoparticle imaging probes (Aa); allowing (Aa) to become activated or bind to the biological target of interest in the sample; optionally, removing the unbound (Aa); illuminating the target with light of a wavelength absorbable by (Aa); and detecting the optical signal emitted by (Aa) and

(2) a method of in vivo optical imaging comprising:

(a) administering to a subject (Aa);
(b) allowing (a) to contact a biological target;
(c) illuminating the target with light of a wavelength absorbable by (a); and

(d) detecting the optical signal emitted by (a).

USE - (A) is useful in in-vivo and in-vitro optical imaging, which are useful in the early detection or staging of a disease; in monitoring or determining a therapeutic course of action (surgical or administration of a drug therapy) for a treatment of a disease; or in assessing the effect of one or more drug therapies on a disease state (cancer, cardiovascular diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, immunologic diseases, autoimmune diseases, metabolic diseases, inherited diseases, infectious diseases, bone diseases or environmental diseases) (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (A) is biocompatible, non-immunogenic, nontoxic, and can be derivatized or conjugated with affinity ligands e.g. biological

or targeting moieties.
pp; 58 DwgNo 0/4

38/3,AB/8 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

016662260

WPI Acc No: 2004-820979/200481
Related WPI Acc No: 2004-831809
XRAM Acc No: C04-285222
XRPX Acc No: N04-648217

Diagnosing amyloid-related disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease, comprising administering a labeled imaging agent that binds to or reports on soluble beta-amyloid and non-invasively detecting the complex formed
Patent Assignee: AGDEPPA E D (AGDE-I); MONTALTO M C (MONT-I); SICLOVAN T M (SICL-I); WILLIAMS A C (WILL-I)
Inventor: AGDEPPA E D; MONTALTO M C; SICLOVAN T M; WILLIAMS A C
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
US 20040223912 A1 20041111 US 2003431202 A 20030507 200481 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003431202 A 20030507

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 20040223912 A1 6 A61K-051/00

Abstract (Basic): US 20040223912 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A method (M1) comprising administering to a **subject** an **imaging** agent that binds to or reports on soluble beta amyloid (A-beta) and is labeled for detection or carries a molecule or element that can be detected by imaging methods, and non-invasively detecting the imaging agent that is present as a complex of the imaging agent bound to soluble A-beta or that becomes activated when soluble A-beta is present.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) assessing an amyloid-related disease;
(2) evaluating the effectiveness of a therapy; and
(3) an imaging composition comprising an imaging agent that binds to soluble A-beta and is labeled for detection, and a pharmaceutical carrier.

USE - The method is useful for measuring the soluble A-beta peptide levels locally in the brain, thus diagnosing amyloid-related disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease (claimed).

pp; 6 DwgNo 0/0

38/3,AB/9 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016217543

WPI Acc No: 2004-375431/200435
XRAM Acc No: C04-141069
XRPX Acc No: N04-298730

Encoded, beaded or granulated polymer matrix, useful for combinatorial solid phase synthesis, assaying, functional proteomics, or diagnostics,

comprises spatially immobilized particles or vacuoles, each being individually detectable

Patent Assignee: CARLSBERG AS (CARL-N)

Inventor: CHRISTENSEN S F; JOHANNSEN I; MELDAL M; MICHAEL R; TRUELSEN J H

Number of Countries: 106 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200428682	A2	20040408	WO 2003DK635	A	20030926	200435 B
AU 2003266932	A1	20040419	AU 2003266932	A	20030926	200462

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003482453 P 20030626; DK 20021444 A 20020927; US 2002413771 P 20020927; DK 2003969 A 20030626

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200428682	A2	E 125	B01J-019/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

AU 2003266932	A1		B01J-019/00	Based on patent WO 200428682
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200428682 A2

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - An encoded beaded or granulated polymer matrix (I), comprising several of spatially immobilized particles or vacuoles, where each particle or vacuole is individually detectable.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) composition (II) comprising (I), where essentially each (I) is individually identifiable;

(2) detecting (M1) relative positions in space of centers (x,y,z) of immobilized particles of (II) involves recording of at least two 2D-projections of the particles, optionally determining, on the basis of the relative positions in space of centers (x,y,z) of immobilized particles, the distance matrix for individual (I), or a set geometrical figures, such as triangles, derivable from the relative positions in space of centers (x,y,z) of the immobilized particles;

(3) generating (M2) (I);

(4) distance matrix determination (M3) of at least one of (I), involves providing at least one (I), providing at least one device for recording and storing at least one image of the at least one (I), the device comprising at least one source of illumination, at least one flow system comprising a flow cell comprising an imaging section, at least one pulse generator, at least one image intensifier, at least one CCD camera, activating at least one source of illumination, introducing the at least one of (I) into the flow cell comprising and image section, recording at least one image of the at least one (I) by sending substantially simultaneously a pulse generated by a pulse generator to both the at least one image intensifier, and the at least one CCD camera capable of recording the at least one image, and determining for individual (I) a distance matrix based on the at least one image obtained for each (I);

(5) identifying (M4) individual beaded polymer matrices in (II), involves determining the distance matrix for individual (I) by (M3), deriving from each of the distance matrices generated by (M3) in all of the possible geometrical figures, such as triangles, which can be

generated by connecting particle coordinates with straight lines, recording and storing the set of geometrical figures for each (I) of the composition to be identified, selecting a subset of (I), identifying one or more of the selected (I) on the basis of a comparison of the set of possible geometrical figures of the (I) with all sets of possible geometrical figures recorded for (II) recorded or the method optionally involves determining the unique, spatial position of three or more particles in the at least one (I) to identified, deriving from the positions, a matrix of the distances between the three or more particles, deriving from the matrix, a set of all possible triangles defined by the three or more particles, identifying the at least one individually identifiable, spatially encoded (I) based on comparison of the set of possible triangles with all sets of possible triangles capable of being stored for the (II);

(6) recording (M5) individual reaction steps involved in the stepwise synthesis of a chemical compound on (I), involves spatially immobilizing a several of particles in polymer (I) or granulates, isolating, preferably by automated selection, at least a subset of the spatially encoded (I) or granulates, and recording and storing a distance matrix or a geometrical figure derivable from the distance matrix for each (I) or granule, the distance matrix or geometrical figure being preferably generated by the (M3), stepwise synthesizing chemical compounds on functional groups of the encoded (I) or granules, where the identity of each (I) or granule is recorded and stored for each reaction step, and obtaining for each (I) a record of individual reaction steps;

(7) identifying (M6) a chemical compound being synthesized (I) involves performing (M5), selecting beaded polymer matrices or granules of interest by using an assay or a diagnostic screen selective for the chemical compound having been synthesized on the beaded polymer matrix, recording the distance matrix for each of the beaded polymer matrices, comparing the distance matrix recorded with all of the distance matrices recorded and stored, thereby obtaining information about the identity of the selected bead, identifying for each selected bead the sequence of individual steps having lead to the synthesis of the chemical compound, and identifying, based the sequence of individual steps the chemical structure of the compound; and

(8) device (III) for recording and storing at least one image of at least one spatially encoded bead comprising a several of particles at least one source of illumination, a flow cell comprising an imaging section, at least one pulse generator, at least one image intensifier, and at least one CCD camera.

USE - (I) Is useful for synthesizing chemical compound and identifying a chemical compound being synthesized on (I). (M3) is useful for determining distance matrix of (I) (claimed). (I) Is useful in biochemical studies such as substrate catalysis, purification or isolation of desirable targets, in studying host-guest interactions and properties of materials. (I) Is useful in diagnostic and functional proteomics area. (I) Is useful for purifying an isolating targets from a mixture. (I) Is useful as a tool for performing diagnostic test with mixtures of active ligands on encoded beads. (I) Is useful for identifying novel ligands but interact with e.g., a receptor target of interest. (I) Is useful for combinatorial solid phase synthesis, assaying, functional proteomics and diagnostics.

ADVANTAGE - (I) Enables rapid identification, purification and isolation of desirable targets.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows principle of recording coordinates for encoding particles in a bead and conversion to a orientation independent distance matrix that uniquely identifies the single bead.

38/3,AB/11 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015535498

WPI Acc No: 2003-597648/200356

Related WPI Acc No: 2004-118803

XRPX Acc No: N03-476343

Ultrasound myocardial revascularization, involves applying ultrasonic energy through distal head and injecting angiogenic materials or contrasting agents into area of interest by using needle

Patent Assignee: SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS INC (SCIM-N)

Inventor: DEVORE L J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030109821	A1	20030612	US 2001808624	A	20010314	200356 B
			US 2003346890	A	20030115	
US 6702775	B2	20040309	US 2001808624	A	20010314	200418
			US 2003346890	A	20030115	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001808624 A 20010314; US 2003346890 A 20030115

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030109821	A1		8	A61B-017/20	Cont of application US 2001808624 Cont of patent US 6508783
US 6702775	B2			A61B-017/20	Cont of application US 2001808624 Cont of patent US 6508783

Abstract (Basic): US 20030109821 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - The method involves inserting a guidable elongated tubular body (10) of ultrasound device into patients vasculature. A distal head (16) mounted on distal end of the tubular body is guided to an interested area of the heart muscle. Ultrasonic energy is applied via the distal head to the area of interest. Angiogenic materials or contrasting agents is injected into the area of interest by a needle (20).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a guidable elongated flexible ultrasound device.

USE - Used for supplying heart with an angiogenic material or contrasting agent.

ADVANTAGE - The ultrasonic energy **emitted** through the distal head is applied to the myocardium, which causes relaxation of the cardiac muscle and relaxation of the vasculature, and hence the blood flow is increased. The contrasting agent delivered through the needle, enables the physician to **image** an **area** of interest.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a perspective view of ultrasound **PMR** catheter system, where a needle is attached adjacent to ultrasound catheter along catheters longitudinal axis.

Elongated tubular body (10)

Distal head (16)

Needle (20)

pp; 8 DwgNo 1/3

38/3,AB/12 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014018496

WPI Acc No: 2001-502710/200155

XRAM Acc No: C01-151250

XRPX Acc No: N01-372806

Monoclonal antibody or its fragment having specific binding affinity for superficial zone protein, useful for diagnosing or monitoring a degenerative joint condition such as osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis

Patent Assignee: GLAXO GROUP LTD (GLAX); RUSH PRESBYTERIAN ST LUKE

MEDICAL CENT (RUSH-N); HUTCHINS J T (HUTC-I); KUETTNER K E (KUET-I);

LINDLEY K M (LIND-I); SCHMID T M (SCHM-I); SCHUMACHER B L (SCHU-I);

STIMPSON S A (STIM-I); SU J (SUJJ-I); SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP (SMIK)

Inventor: HUTCHINS J T; KUETTNER K E; LINDLEY K M; SCHMID T M; SCHUMACHER B L; STIMPSON S A; SU J

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200158958	A1	20010816	WO 2001US4372	A	20010209	200155 B
AU 200136887	A	20010820	AU 200136887	A	20010209	200175
US 20020009761	A1	20020124	US 2000181377	P	20000209	200210
			US 2000201989	P	20000503	
			US 2001780718	A	20010209	
EP 1255781	A1	20021113	EP 2001909099	A	20010209	200282
			WO 2001US4372	A	20010209	
US 6720156	B2	20040413	US 2000181377	P	20000209	200425
			US 2000201989	P	20000503	
			US 2001780718	A	20010209	
US 20050089881	A1	20050428	US 2000181377	P	20000209	200530
			US 2000201989	P	20000503	
			US 2001780718	A	20010209	
			US 2004780149	A	20040217	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 20003092 A 20000210

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200158958 A1 E 83 C07K-016/18

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200136887 A C07K-016/18 Based on patent WO 200158958

US 20020009761 A1 C07K-016/18 Provisional application US 2000181377

Provisional application US 2000201989

EP 1255781 A1 E C07K-016/18 Based on patent WO 200158958

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 6720156 B2 G01N-033/53 Provisional application US 2000181377

Provisional application US 2000201989

US 20050089881 A1 C12Q-001/68 Provisional application US 2000181377

Provisional application US 2000201989

Div ex application US 2001780718

Div ex patent US 6720156

Abstract (Basic): WO 200158958 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A monoclonal antibody (AB1) or its fragment having specific binding affinity for superficial zone protein (SZP), where the binding affinity of the antibody or its fragment for human SZP is the same or greater than the binding affinity for bovine SZP in a competitive binding assay, IAsys analysis, or BIAcore analysis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) an antibody reagent kit comprising containers of the AB1 or its fragment and reagents for detecting binding of the AB1 or its fragment to a ligand;

(2) a method (M1) of detecting SZP in a sample, comprising contacting the sample with the AB1 or its fragment, under conditions in which an antigen/antibody complex can form and detecting the presence of the antigen/antibody complex, where the presence of the antigen/antibody complex indicates the presence of SZP in the sample;

(3) a method (M2) of diagnosing a degenerative joint condition in a subject, comprising obtaining a test sample from the subject, detecting SZP in the test sample, and comparing the amount of SZP in the sample with an amount present in a control sample, where a modulated amount of SZP in the test sample indicates the degenerative joint condition;

(4) a method (M3) of screening for a substance that modulates levels of SZP, comprising contacting a test sample with the substance to be screened, where the test sample contains SZP-producing cells, contacting, under conditions in which an antigen/antibody complex can form, the SZP in the test sample with AB1 or its fragment, detecting the level of the antigen/antibody complex in the test sample, and comparing the level of the antigen/antibody complex in the test sample with the level of antigen/antibody complex in a control sample, where a lower or higher level of the antigen/antibody complex in the test sample indicating a substance that modulates levels of SZP;

(5) a method (M4) of screening for a substance that reduces a degenerative joint condition in a subject, comprising:

(a) contacting a first test sample from the subject with AB1 or its fragment, under conditions in which an antigen/antibody complex can form;

(b) detecting the level of the antigen/antibody complex in the first test sample;

(c) treating the subject with the substance to be screened;

(d) contacting a second test sample from the subject with AB1 or its fragment, under conditions where an antigen/antibody complex can form;

(e) detecting the level of the antigen/antibody complex in the second test sample; and

(f) comparing the level of the antigen/antibody complex in the first test sample with the level of antigen/antibody complex in the second test sample, where a modulated level of the antigen/antibody complex in the second test sample indicates a substance that reduces the degenerative joint condition;

(6) a hybridoma cell that produces AB1;

(7) a method (M5) of imaging an articular surface or synovium of a joint, comprising contacting the articular surface or synovium of the joint with AB1 or its fragment, under conditions in which an antigen/antibody complex can form on the articular surface or synovium, where the antibody or fragment is detectably tagged, visualizing the detectable tag in antigen/antibody complexes in a plurality of locations on the articular surface or synovium, where the visualization of detectable tag in antigen/antibody complexes showing the articular surface or synovium of the joint;

(8) a method of diagnosing or monitoring a degenerative joint condition in a **subject**, comprising **imaging** one or more articular surfaces in the subject using M5, and comparing the articular surface or surfaces of the subject to a control articular surface, where degenerative changes in the articular surface or surfaces of the subject indicating the degenerative joint condition;

(9) a method (M6) of screening for subjects who would benefit from treatment for a degenerative joint condition, comprising obtaining a test sample from each subject, detecting SZP in the test samples, and comparing the amount of SZP in the test samples with an amount present in a control sample, where a modulated amount of SZP in the test sample indicates a subject that would benefit from treatment for the degenerative joint condition; and

(10) a method (M7) of monitoring a subject's response to a treatment for a degenerative joint condition, comprising:

(a) contacting a first test sample from the subject with a monoclonal antibody or its fragment having specific binding affinity for SZP under conditions in which an antigen/antibody complex can form, where the binding affinity of the antibody or its fragment for human SZP is the same or greater than the binding affinity for bovine SZP in a competitive binding assay, IAsys analysis, or BlAcore analysis;

(b) detecting the level of the antigen/antibody complex in the first test sample;

(c) treating the subject;

(d) contacting a second test sample from the subject with the antibody or its fragment, under conditions where an antigen/antibody complex can form;

(e) detecting the level of the antigen/antibody complex in the second test sample; and

(f) comparing the level of the antigen/antibody complex in the first test sample with the level of antigen/antibody complex in the second test sample, where a modulated level of the antigen/antibody complex in the second test sample indicating the subject's response to the treatmentACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; antirheumatic;

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Agonist; antagonist.

No biological data given.

USE - The antibody is useful for diagnosing or monitoring a degenerative joint condition such as osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis, for screening for a substance that reduces a degenerative joint condition in a **subject** and for **imaging** an articular surface or synovium of a joint (claimed).

pp; 83 DwgNo 0/3

38/3,AB/13 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013882306

WPI Acc No: 2001-366518/200138

Related WPI Acc No: 1992-141666; 1994-007124; 1996-009504; 1996-259512;
1998-062055; 2001-289391; 2002-146549

XRAM Acc No: C01-112352

XRPX Acc No: N01-267365

Detection of margins and dimensions of tumor tissue involves illuminating breast tissue, with illumination source **emitting** electromagnetic radiation, and administering dye

Patent Assignee: UNIV WASHINGTON (UNIW)

Inventor: HAGLUND M M; HOCHMAN D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6241672	B1	20010605	US 90565454	A	19900810	200138 B
			US 92894270	A	19920608	
			US 9373353	A	19930607	
			US 95477468	A	19950607	
			US 97993733	A	19971218	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95477468 A 19950607; US 90565454 A 19900810; US 92894270 A 19920608; US 9373353 A 19930607; US 97993733 A 19971218

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6241672	B1	26	A61B-005/00		CIP of application US 90565454 CIP of application US 92894270 CIP of application US 9373353 Cont of application US 95477468 CIP of patent US 5215095 CIP of patent US 5438989 CIP of patent US 5465718 Cont of patent US 5699798

Abstract (Basic): US 6241672 B1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Margins and dimensions of tumor tissue are detected by illuminating an area of interest with illumination source **emitting** electromagnetic radiation, and administering dye to the area of interest. Optical properties are then detected, and tumor is distinguished from non-tumor tissue based on the differences of the optical properties in the comparison data set.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detection of margins and dimensions of tumor tissue involves illuminating an area of interest with illumination source **emitting** electromagnetic radiation (emr), and administering dye to the area of interest. Optical properties of the area of interest are detected after the administration of the dye, to acquire a subsequent data set. The subsequent data set is compared with a control data set representing the optical properties of the area of interest before the administration of the dye, to produce a comparison data set. Tumor is distinguished from non-tumor tissue based on the differences of the optical properties in the comparison data set. The differences in the optical properties represent different dynamics of dye perfusion in tumor and non-tumor tissue.

USE - The method is for detecting the presence of tumor tissue, such as underneath of intact skin or bone, or breast tissue. It is also for identifying and mapping the margins of solid tumors during surgical or diagnostic procedures, and for grading and characterizing solid tumor tissue to distinguish malignant from non-malignant tumor tissue.

ADVANTAGE - The inventive method can optically image and distinguish low grade tumors that cannot be distinguished by conventional **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** techniques. The produced image can be updated continually during surgical procedure by readministering the dye. The inventive method provides information in real time, thus it can be employed intraoperatively.

pp; 26 DwgNo 0/11

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011770202

WPI Acc No: 1998-187112/199817

XRPX Acc No: N98-148869

MRI apparatus for desired object - includes time constant circuit, time constant of which is adjusted to preset values, when temperature rises during imaging operation and temperature falls during stoppage of imaging operation

Patent Assignee: SHIMADZU CORP (SHMA)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10043156	A	19980217	JP 96202303	A	19960731	199817 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96202303 A 19960731

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10043156	A		5	A61B-005/055	

Abstract (Basic): JP 10043156 A

The apparatus includes a magnetostatic field generation circuit and inclination magnetic field coil, which generates respective uniform and inclined magnetic field in area where subject is arranged. A high frequency pulse transmitting unit is provided, which generates HF magnetic field and excites the atomic nucleus to their higher excited states. When the excited nucleus come back to their original states, they emit a nuclear- magnetic-resonance signal.

A nuclear-magnetic-resonance detector is used to detect the signal emitted by the atomic nuclei. Based on the output of the detector, calculation circuit forms image of subject. By operating a console (1), the operator establishes image pick up conditions.

The calculation circuit computes heat capacity parameter, based on set up image conditions. A voltage generator (8) is provided, which generates a voltage according to the computed heat capacity value and outputs it to a time constant circuit. In response the time constant circuit calculates the temperature information inside gantry and displays it on screen of an indicator (2). The time constant of the time constant circuit is established corresponding to preset value, when temperature rises at the time of imaging and temperature falls during stoppage of imaging operation.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to compute temperature data precisely and thereby to rectify heat emission problems caused by heat emission of inclination magnetic field coil. Eliminates necessity of using thermo-couple and thermistor for measuring temperature. Avoids generation of sound by temperature sensor.

Dwg.1/3

38/3,AB/15 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011419453

WPI Acc No: 1997-397360/199737

XRPX Acc No: N97-330719

Medical apparatus for e.g. computer tomography, magnetic resonance imaging - has rotary centering unit that arranges position of new central rotation position of X-ray source after shifting

of X-ray source central rotation position on image
Patent Assignee: YOKOGAWA MEDICAL SYSTEMS LTD (YOKM)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9173483	A	19970708	JP 95338543	A	19951226	199737 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 95338543 A 19951226

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9173483	A		8		

Abstract (Basic): JP 9173483 A

The apparatus has an X-ray source that rotates around a target area. X-ray is **emitted** from a differing angle to the target area. An **image** display shows the central rotation position of the X-ray source on an image (HG).

The central rotation position is shifted by an operator on the image. After the shifting process, a rotary centering unit arranges the position of a new central rotation position.

ADVANTAGE - Eliminates limitation in thickness or pitch of cross-sectional image. Enables simple and accurate adjustment of central rotation position to desired passage.

Dwg.7/15

38/3,AB/16 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011166601

WPI Acc No: 1997-144526/199713

Related WPI Acc No: 1997-178083; 1997-191769; 1997-204739

XRPX Acc No: N97-119630

Magnetic resonance active invasive device system for imaging blood vessels or vascular structures - has integrated polarising and imaging magnet comprising small, high-field polarising magnet whose flux return path is routed through pole structures

Patent Assignee: GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GENE)

Inventor: DUMOULIN C L; SOUZA S P :

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5603320	A	19970218	US 95537573	A	19951002	199713 B
JP 9173317	A	19970708	JP 96253644	A	19960926	199737

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95537573 A 19951002; US 95534998 A 19950927; US 95537571 A 19951002; US 95537572 A 19951002; US 95537574 A 19951002; US 95537575 A 19951002

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5603320	A		6		
JP 9173317	A		13		

Abstract (Basic): US 5603320 A

The **magnetic resonance (MR) imaging** system for obtaining vessel-selective MR angiographic **images** from a **subject** comprises a high-field polarising magnet having a polarizing chamber for receiving and polarizing a contrast fluid and for creating magnetic field flux. At least two pole structures are

spaced apart from each other defining a subject receiving region.

Connection structures are each connected to the polarizing magnet and a pole structure for guiding the magnetic field flux of the polarizing magnet through the pole structures of the subject receiving region.

A catheter routes the polarised contrast fluid from the high-field polarising magnet into the subject. An RF transmitter emits RF energy into said subject of a selected duration, amplitude and frequency to cause nutation of the contrast fluid and other tissue within said subject. A gradient device varies the amplitude of the magnetic field in at least one spatial dimension over time. An RF receive coil detects a set of MR response signals from the contrast fluid and other tissue within the subject. A receiver is coupled to the RF receive coil for receiving the detected MR response signals. A calculation device calculates an image from the detected MR response signals. A controller is connected to the RF transmitter, the receiver, the calculation device and the gradient device for activating any of these according to a predetermined MR pulse sequence. A display device is connected to the calculation device for displaying the calculated image to an operator.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Produces large uniform low-field magnetic region suitable for low-field **magnetic resonance imaging**. Polarising magnet has minimal fringe fields in vicinity and permits location of ferromagnetic items relatively close. Obtains high quality angiography. Main magnet has homogeneity over large region.

Dwg.1/2

38/3,AB/17 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011064489

WPI Acc No: 1997-042414/199704
Related WPI Acc No: 1991-302642
XRPX Acc No: N97-035283

Dedicated RF coil for receiving MRI signals emitted from anatomical region of subject - has primary and secondary inductors dimensioned and shaped for defining respective spatial regions of sufficient uniform sensitivity which have non-overlapping portion

Patent Assignee: FONAR CORP (FONA-N)

Inventor: DAMADIAN R V; EYDELMAN G I; GIAMBALVO A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5583438	A	19961210	US 89337041	A	19890412	199704 B
			US 91728541	A	19910711	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91728541 A 19910711; US 89337041 A 19890412

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5583438	A		9	G01V-003/00	CIP of application US 89337041 CIP of patent US 5050605

Abstract (Basic): US 5583438 A

The RF coil includes primary (20) and secondary (27) inductors forming a spatial region for receiving the anatomical region of interest of the subject between them. The spatial region has a substantially uniform coil sensitivity. Each of the primary and

secondary inductors receives the **MRI** signals from the anatomical region of interest of the subject. A device is included for transmitting the **MRI** signals from the secondary circuit.

The secondary circuit has an inductor (27) and a capacitor (28). The secondary inductor forms with the capacitor a resonant circuit. A port (29) allows RF energy to be transferred between the secondary circuit and an external device. The secondary inductor is positioned next to a winding (23) of the primary inductor.

USE/ADVANTAGE - In **magnetic resonance imaging** of biological **subject**. Provides good S/N ratio over desired field of view. Can be easily set in resonance at hydrogen Larmor frequency for mid range magnetic fields strengths.

Dwg.2/3

38/3,AB/18 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010552401

WPI Acc No: 1996-049354/199605

XRPX Acc No: N96-041405

Magnetic resonance imaging method with pulse sequence optimisation - optimising imaging sequences comprised of RF and gradient magnetic field pulses w.r.t relevant parameter e.g S-N ratio, prior to applying RF and gradient pulse sequence to **subject** to be **imaged**

Patent Assignee: PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV (PHIG); PHILIPS NORDEN AB (PHIG); US PHILIPS CORP (PHIG)

Inventor: BRUIJNS J; VAN DER MEULEN P; VAN DER MEULEN P J

Number of Countries: 019 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9534242	A1	19951221	WO 94IB154	A	19940614	199605 B
EP 712292	A1	19960522	EP 94916368	A	19940614	199625
			WO 94IB154	A	19940614	
CN 1131906	A	19960925	CN 94193489	A	19940614	199801
			WO 94IB154	A	19940614	
JP 9511169	W	19971111	WO 94IB154	A	19940614	199804
			JP 96501857	A	19940614	
US 5758646	A	19980602	US 94304735	A	19940912	199829 N
			US 96625832	A	19960401	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): WO 94IB154 A 19940614; US 96625832 A 19960401

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9534242	A1	E	21	A61B-005/055	
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Designated States (National): CN JP

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

EP 712292	A1	E	1	A61B-005/055	Based on patent WO 9534242
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB NL

JP 9511169	W		24	A61B-005/055	Based on patent WO 9534242
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US 5758646	A			A61B-005/055	Cont of application US 94304735
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CN 1131906	A			A61B-005/055	
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Abstract (Basic): WO 9534242 A

The appts. (1) comprises a set of main magnetic coils (2) and three sets of gradient coils (3,4,5) which are energised from a power supply

(11). A radiation **emitter** (6), with an antenna, **emits** RF pulses to the body (7), with a modulator (8) generating and modulating the pulses. A receiver picks up the **NMR** signals.

The **NMR** signals are input to a demodulator (10) which is coupled to a data processor (14) to transform the signals into an image for display on a VDU (15). The modulator, **emitter**, power supply and the gradient coils are steered by a control system to generate a predetermined sequence of RF pulses and magnetic field gradient pulses.

ADVANTAGE - Requires minimum operator assistance to obtain maximum data quality.

Dwg.1/5

38/3,AB/19 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009549572

WPI Acc No: 1993-243122/199330

Related WPI Acc No: 1990-209333; 1991-222669; 1992-398125; 1993-350777;
1993-413431; 1995-014192; 1995-036382; 1995-161581; 1995-293070;
1996-200644; 1996-392036; 1996-476350; 1997-033521; 1997-034297;
1997-042349; 1997-076305; 1997-098934; 1997-107527; 1997-118340;
1997-131750; 1997-257695; 1997-297402; 1997-309322; 1998-321643;
1998-347306; 1998-494839; 1999-023544; 1999-243267; 1999-590443;
2000-399187; 2000-411207

XRAM Acc No: C93-108344

XRPX Acc No: N93-187040

New water-soluble texaphyrin metal complex - used as photosensitiser for singlet oxygen prodn., e.g. for destroying viruses or tumours, or in **magnetic resonance imaging**

Patent Assignee: UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM (TEXA)

Inventor: HEMMI G W; MODY T D; SESSLER J L; TOSHIAKI M; MURAI T

Number of Countries: 040 Number of Patents: 027

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9314093	A1	19930722	WO 93US107	A	19930107	199330 B
US 5252720	A	19931012	US 89320293	A	19890306	199342
			US 90539975	A	19900618	
			US 91771393	A	19910930	
			US 92822964	A	19920121	
AU 9334367	A	19930803	AU 9334367	A	19930107	199348
			WO 93US107	A	19930107	
US 5292414	A	19940308	US 89320293	A	19890306	199410 N
			US 90539975	A	19900618	
			US 91771393	A	19910930	
			US 92871357	A	19920420	
FI 9403445	A	19940720	WO 93US107	A	19930107	199437
			FI 943445	A	19940720	
EP 623134	A1	19941109	EP 93902982	A	19930107	199443
			WO 93US107	A	19930107	
NO 9402719	A	19940919	WO 93US107	A	19930107	199443
			NO 942719	A	19940720	
JP 7503009	W	19950330	JP 93512562	A	19930107	199521
			WO 93US107	A	19930107	
US 5432171	A	19950711	US 89320293	A	19890306	199533
			US 90539975	A	19900618	
			US 91771393	A	19910930	
			US 92822964	A	19920121	
			US 93100093	A	19930728	

Ni²⁺, Zn²⁺, Cd²⁺, Hg²⁺, Sm²⁺ or UO₂²⁺; X is 0-2; R₁-R₅ are H, OH, C_nH_{2n+1}O_y (II) or OC_nH(2n+1)O_y (III) (where n is 1-10; y is 0 or is an integer less than or equal to (2n+1), at least 1 of R₁-5 being gp. (II) or (III) having at least 1 OH substit., and the mol. wt. of any 1 or R₁-5 is less than or equal to about 1000 daltons.

In a typical cpd., M is a trivalent metal cation; R₁ is (CH₂)₃OH; R₂-3 are Et; R₄-5 are Me; X is 2.

USE - Used for inactivation or destruction of HIV-1, mononuclear or other cells infected by the virus, and tumour cells. Cpds. may be used for **magnetic resonance imaging** followed by photodynamic therapy in treatment of atheroma and tumours.

Dwg.0/19

US 5292414 A

The following are claimed a method of singlet oxygen prodn. involving use of pentadentate expanded porphyrin analog as a photosensitiser.

The pentadentate expanded porphyrin is a texaphyrin or a texaphyrin deriv. The metal is a diamagnetic metal, pref. In³⁺, Zn²⁺ or Cd²⁺.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The method can be used to destroy free HIV-1 and to treat tumours in vivo and injected mononuclear cells in blood. The aromatic pentadentate expanded porphyrin analog metal complexes have optical properties making them unique as compared to existing porphyrin-like or other macrocycles. The complexes form long-lived triplet states in high yield and act as efficient photosensitisers for the formation of singlet oxygen. The complexes are highly stable and are soluble on polar media such as water.

Dwg.0/31

38/3,AB/20 (Item 15 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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007303703

WPI Acc No: 1987-300710/198743

XRPX Acc No: N87-224639

Charged particles microscope or spectrometer for surface investigation -
has collection aperture and second aperture in focus **image** plane
restricting **area** being examined

Patent Assignee: KRATOS ANALYTICAL (KRAT-N); SPECTROS LTD (SPEC-N)

Inventor: WALKER A R

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 243060	A	19871028	EP 87303197	A	19870413	198743 B
US 4810879	A	19890307	US 8736899	A	19870410	198912
EP 243060	B	19911030				199144
DE 3774164	G	19911205				199150

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 869740 A 19860422

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 243060	A	E	10		
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

US 4810879	A		9		
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EP 243060	B				
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

Abstract (Basic): EP 243060 A

The microscope includes a magnetic immersion lens (10) for

focussing charged particles **emitted** by an irradiated specimen (5) lying within its magnetic field. A collecting aperture (18) defines the area of the specimen (5) from which the charged particles can be focussed within the lens image plane, with a second aperture (21) located in this plane defining a smaller area from which the particles are fed to the energy analyser.

The position of this area is adjusted by selective deflection of the path of the charged particles relative to the axis of the energy analyser.

ADVANTAGE - Allows examination of area of between 10 and 50 microns dia.

1/4

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 243060 B

A charged particle energy analyser for investigating a selected area of the surface of a specimen (S) comprising a specimen holder (13), a source (15) of radiation arranged to direct radiation on to an external surface of a specimen (S) on the holder (13) and to cause charged particles to be **emitted** therefrom, a magnetic lens (10) so disposed that the specimen holder (S) lies within and on the axis of the **magnetic imaging** field of the lens (10) and particles **emitted** from the specimen are brought to a focus by the field, a diaphragm (18) containing a collection aperture disposed on the axis of the field to define the collection angle of the lens and analysing means (23) for analysing the energy of the charged particles collected from the specimen and received by said analysing means (23), characterised by a further diaphragm (21) containing an aperture on or adjacent to the axis of the lens and located between said collection aperture and the analysing means (23) to define a restricted area of the specimen (S) from which the particles are brought to a focus and supplied to said analysing means (23). (12pp)

Abstract (Equivalent): US 4810879 A

The charged particle energy analyser, such as a microscope or spectrometer, includes a magnetic immersion lens (10) to focus charged particles **emitted** from an irradiated specimen located within the magnetic field of the lens. A collecting aperture (18) defines the area of the irradiated specimen from which charged particles can be brought to a focus in the image plane of the lens. An aperture in this plane selects and defines a much smaller area of the specimen from which the received particles are passed to a suitable energy analyser (25).

The energy analyser (25) then analyses a small selected area of the specimen by **imaging** the area with **emitted** particles of a predetermined energy, or energy scanning the particles **emitted** from this area, so giving a chemical analysis of the small selected area of the specimen surface. (9pp)e

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MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING INSTRUMENT

PUB. NO.: 2002-209870 [JP 2002209870 A]
PUBLISHED: July 30, 2002 (20020730)
INVENTOR(s): TOMIZAWA KAZUNORI
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI MEDICAL CORP
APPL. NO.: 2001-010605 [JP 200110605]
FILED: January 18, 2001 (20010118)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To correctly grasp a distance from the inlet of a needle to a needlepoint or from the needlepoint to a measurement target as a numerical value from a profile on an image without stopping continuous measurement and image re-constitution.

SOLUTION: This **magnetic resonance imaging** instrument is provided with a magnetostatic field generating magnetic circuit 2, inclination magnetic field coil groups 9a and 9b, a sequencer 7, a transmission system 4 for irradiating a subject with a high-frequency magnetic field, a reception system 5 for detecting an echo signal, a signal processing system 6 for calculating image re-constitution through the use of the detected echo signal and a display 20 for displaying the obtained image. The instrument is also provided with a function for repeatedly measuring the echo signal **emitted by magnetic resonance** and performing continuous measurement and image re-constitution concerning the tomographic **image** of the **subject**. The instrument is further provided with a means for measuring the distance from the needle inlet to the needlepoint or from the needlepoint to the needle insertion target as the numerical value by using the image without stopping the continuous measurement and image re-constitution function and an insertion distance display means which is incident to the display 20 and displays the measured numerical value.

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02088260
SURFACE COIL FOR **MRI**

PUB. NO.: 62-005160 [JP 62005160 A]
PUBLISHED: January 12, 1987 (19870112)
INVENTOR(s): OIKAWA SHIRO
APPLICANT(s): SHIMADZU CORP [000199] (A Japanese Company or Corporation),
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APPL. NO.: 60-142725 [JP 85142725]
FILED: June 30, 1985 (19850630)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 582, Vol. 11, No. 173, Pg. 128, June
04, 1987 (19870604)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To enable photography in a short time, by fixing an **NMR** signal **emitting** object to a surface coil for **NMR** imaging to limit the **image** sensing **area**.

CONSTITUTION: A surface coil 1 is made up of a ring section 2 and a support section 3 integral therewith and a signal generation disc 4 is fixed to a space part in the ring section 2. The ring section 2 and the support section 3 are made of a non-magnetic material such as synthetic resin and a coil 5 is arranged in the ring section 2. The disc 4 is made of a material generating an **NMR** signal, such as water-impregnated polymer. A capacitor 6 is connected to the coil 5 to form an LC resonance circuit at a specified frequency. First, a positioning image is taken with another detection coil capable of sensing images over the entire view. At this point, a switch (S)7 is kept OFF and the image sensing range 8 can be set

on the basis of a surface coil image 11 so as to contain a high sensitive area with the coil 1. Then, the switch S7 is turned ON thereby enabling reduction in the image sensing time.